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A BHIL YOUTH

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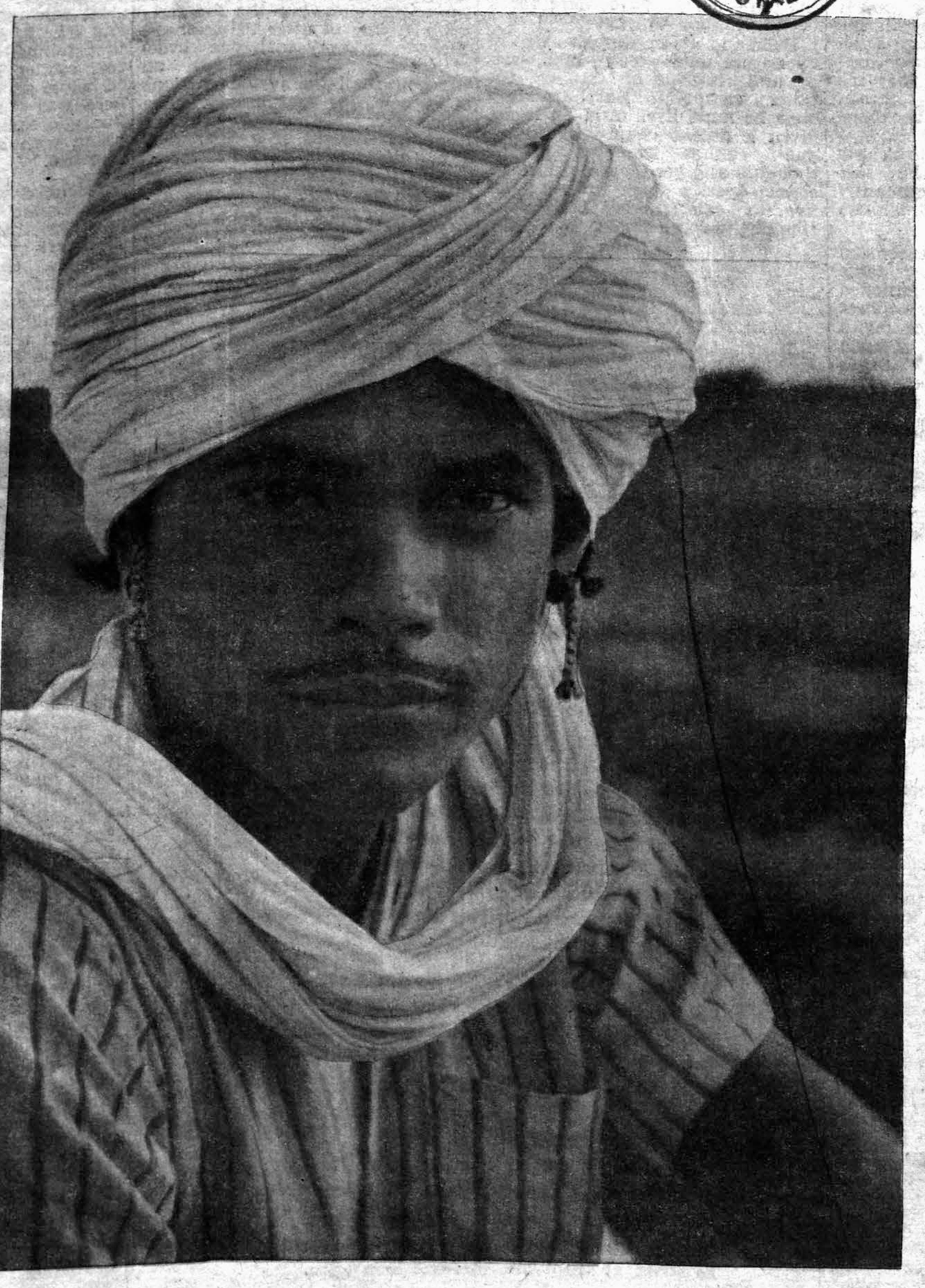

Photo: Irwin

A Reporter's Tribute:

Kasturba As I Saw Her

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A True Story?

The Under-Dog Never Barks!

By 'Thomas Bra'

The one consolation with which resourceful young men embark upon the hazards of a petty job is the story-poem axiom of how all really great men started out as undersized pigmies at the very bottom of the ladder. The terrors of ceaseless hackwork and unmentionable recompense do not unsettle their peace nor undermine their enthusiasm; they care little, in their preparation for the upward crawl, for the blaringly unnatural fact that the salary of a "gazetted" can cheer up a hundred of their like, and that their own monthly income can at best purchase a bottle of whisky—and there you have the life of an underdog in the hollow of your hand!

Thus, armed with undiscriminating vigour and encouraged by a University degree or two, young Balchand begins his 'career' on fifty rupees a month. True, he has to put in eight hours of spine-bending work at a polished table scribbling or pretending to scribble; true, he is given as much freedom or responsibility in his sphere as a pup on a leash; true, also, he is just one of those nondescript fellows who, as the big bosses proudly assert at annual meetings, form the very backbone of the whole institution; but is it not ten times more impressively true that Balchand on the last day of the month triumphantly exchanges his autograph for ten clean-smelling notes

And when after a reasonable taste of the work at the table Balchand feels rather disillusioned and sour in the mouth, he quietly turns philosophical. You see, a junior clerk like me is not of much importance to the office. I cannot aspire for the moon just yet; after all, I have no experience, and how can they possibly give me responsible work? Thus philosophically self-contented, poor misguided Balchand carries on—toiling at nothing for eight hours every day so that an empty space inside him may occasionally be filled and by filling forgotten.

Meanwhile the War rages fiercely. The Allies are winning, the enemy is being pummelled, and living in a city as a philosophical clerk becomes a very dangerous experiment. Not that it frightens Balchand; no, not him; he and a hundred like him can take it, and more. Only—oh, if only the Authorities saw just a little more into their lives!

One day after much hectic discussion in the upper circle, Balchand the routine clerk is given a small case to deal with. "I'm sure it's going to be a waste of time", one of the Superiors said, "but I suppose he deserves a test after these five months..." So Balchand finally gets it; he is expected to write an explanatory office note on thick foolscap, and draft a reply at the same time. Balchand is overjoyed; well, after all, he is coming into his own; they are sitting up and taking notice at last. Now let me see.....I'll show them ....and scarcely stopping to breathe, goaded by an enthusiasm which is given only to the very young, Balchand turns on his literary tap and composes an Office Note. He is rather pleased with it. That little bit of cogent reasoning is sure to click. That simple but firm attitude in the draft reply will incite an encore..and inwardly smiling like a boy scout who has done his good turn, he submits the case. Well, something attempted, something achieved.. a strange happiness overcomes the junior clerk.

In under an hour Balchand comes to know that all but the superscription and the "Yours faithfully" in his literary production has been slashed and ripped and massacred by the Big Guns. Palchand growls with suppressed disappointment. What blessed change have they made in tne form or the tone of my draft reply? Why, their English doesn't even sound healthy; it's old, ninetyish and twisted by flourishes and phrases of inane formality. Balchand takes up the office steel pen and viciously takes the nib into the blotting paper. There! and he becomes normal again.

But the War is still raging, and living has become a magnificent risk. A tooth-brush now costs as much as a pair of shoes used to; a bath-towel costs more than a good shirt did; and as for shoes who can ever 'think' of buying a pair unless he puts aside a whole month's salary? And they were drinking gaily out of a whisky bottle which was thirty days of his pay—thirty days' work for a bottle of their whisky!

Balchand is in despair. He is by nature quiet-going kindhearted and capable of seeing the other's viewpoint. But he realises that he must live. And he is not given a decent chance to live—one cannot live on genteel thoughts and good nature. A dog's chance—yes, a dog's chance to live..to exist..to be! Let alone climbing up the ladder to dizzy heights.....The process of reaching the mist-covered goal, not the goal itself—the journey, not the destination...yes, the means, not the end 'that' is important. He thinks of Henry Ford and Abraham Lincoln great men. Did they put the goal in front of the process while they were underdogs? Were they accustomed to dreams of a bright new world when they came to the top? Or did they ever feel hungry inside? Not physical hunger only—not merely the hollow pangs of an empty stomach—but the indescribable feeling of utter helplessness, the wiping away with one cruel sweep of all the to-morrows, all the hopes, all the juvenile visions of success, joy and beauty. The poor clerk instinctively shrinks from the thought of a clear view of the world from on top of it.... he sighs and shiveringly seeks for shelter.

And he applies for some dearness allowance. He with a hundred others, all in the same boat. They make representations to their Big Bosses....let us have five, ten or fifteen more rupees for keeping body and soul together..Polite, law-abiding, obseqious, obedient. "We, the undersigned, respectfully beg to submit..." The hundred clerks are confident, cheerful, even warm in their expectations. At least they have been wiser than some of the peons who had resigned in favour of outside jobs as bus-conductors, railway-coolies and even scavenger-supervisors. Anyway, we are going to get a small raise....some small help.

But the Big Bosses after carefully considering the situation gave their decision in the shape of a long cadaverous letter brimming with official equivocatory jargon, in which they regretted that owing to fear of inflation they could not see their way to grant any allowances.....

A mild storm was let loose. Faces grew purple and dark and vicious; the clerks threatened mutiny; they swore in private all the strong oaths they knew; they fumed and cursed. Some resigned; others slackened their work; still a few wrote bitter letters to newspapers. Only Balchand, the quiet raw recruit, saw all this and silently suffered. Here was the first tumble-down of his beautiful castles laboriously constructed while at school and college; here was reality at grips with flimsy dreams, and reality triumphing with a gloating shout of injustice.

Balchand was steeped in gloom and despair. Life flowered for him like this—with a canker at the heart of the faded yellow petals. He thought of his little girl-friend back home, cheerfully, expectantly waiting, till time would be when he returned a hero and took her away—poor dear little Sushila!....He thought of his friends and his old-classmates——ah, perhaps the same brutal fate for all those dear souls?....He thought of the hunger with which he dreamed and the love with which he lived, weaving tapestral visions of a golden future where work and goodness coloured life....He saw Shelley again as in a dream, that beautiful angel singing endless messages of hope.....He sighed. The under dog barks, but its teeth have been excised; the underdog barks, but its bark rings hollow and dull and feeble. The underdog's barking is but a low asthmatic whine—no more, no more than an empty echo in the Sahara....Ambition! Individuality! Hope! There was no room for honesty in the world! There was no place for sincere work on this earth! Love! Charity! Faith! What all meaningless words the copy-books and the poets used to teach! What all honours were paraded for youth resplendent and bright-eyed in his illusory enthusiasm! Balchand sadly reflected on all the glorious mirage promises of a cruel world. Resign? ——and starve! Carry on?——and be extinguished! There was no way to turn for the underdog: the Big Bosses ruled the day with their endless whiskeys and clubs and cars. 'They' married, 'they' mated, 'they' lived. The underdog growled and was silenced by a stick. A mere stick.

For some days the struggle went on in the mind of this poor hopemade routine clerk—a struggle between a self-annihilatory acceptance of the obdurate inevitable and an instinctive rebellion against things ugly and things unjust. Should I go on like a castrated bull dragging this heavy cart behind me? Or should I break loose and head towards the far-twinkling star of my hopes, my ambitions? Should I fight, or yield, or cheat myself by taking refuge somewhere? Balchand wept tears of sheer exhaustion: nothing could quiet him, nothing!

Till at last, hemmed in between utter despair and vital struggle, Balchand chose the easy escape: he jumped into the salt sea and died.

And the living said that he was a coward. Was he? Or was he but a casualty of uncompromising Life?

Harin To Sarojini

BUT

Not To A Sister rrom A Brother!

By HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA

(Written on the occasion of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's 65th Birthday).

This is not to a sister from a brother
But from one real fighter to another.
To you whose love of freedom is alive.
Even at this tired age of sixty-five
Which finds you still untired—and, at length,
With a fresh lease of youth and fire and strength,
A spirit with long suffering grown defiant
Crowned with the deathless laurels of a giant.

You are not just an Indian singing-bird.
But highborn clarion-music clearly heard
Today the whole world over—which remains
The music of a challenge unto chains
In modern history. You have so long
Waging true war for justice, given song
A secondary place—but even then
Your words have been as music among men
Music become a weapon which shall yet
Prove stronger than the bomb and bayonet
Of Fascist foes and tyrant powers that strive
To strike at truth and strangle men alive.

You are unconquered and shall ever be
While yet you war for human liberty.
At sixty-five your footfall sounds unique
Echoing aloud from peak to taller peak
Of mountained glory—since you have become
Authentic voice of people's martyrdom,
Interpreter of freedom coming through
For the world's multitudes, not for the few.

Your voice is flame; today it seems to run
Bravely towards tomorrow's rising sun,
The deep red sun of human liberation
Lighting the darks of each exploited nation.
The exploited trembles at the fire and drive
Brimming your voice—today—at sixty-five.

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A Reporter's Tribute

Kasturba As I Saw Her

By G. S. Kalyanpur

It was an express telegram from Borsad in Kaira district of Gujarat. Squatting near a segree on a cold winter morning in a hut of mud and thatch in the little village of Maroli near Navsari, Kasturba Gandhi heard the message conveyed to her on the wires. It was a frantic call from the women of Borsad.

The times were unusual for India. The nation's leaders headed by Gandhiji were behind the massive barricades of Yeravda or some other prison whose name figures in India's political history. The second phase of the struggle for freedom was on. In Bombay and many other cities Khadi-clad volunteers, both men and women, were either thronging the jails or reaching hospitals on stretchers with broken heads. Already the daily papers were full of vivid accounts of the lathi charge on Azad Maidan of Bombay where hundreds of volunteers faced the police batons in an attempt at paying homage to the tricolour. Close on the heels of this came another lathi charge, more sensational—on a group of women, at Borsad. It was not a mixed group as at Bombay which had faced the determined custodians of law and order. Therein lay the distinctiveness of the incident at Borsad.

"We Want Kasturba"

"We want Kasturba with us" was the appeal of many women who were lying in Borsad hospitals, dressed in bandages. We want her here to inspire confidence in the town".

I saw Kasturba leave the cup of "rab" (an Ashram equivalent of tea) unsipped on reading the telegram. She rushed about her hut picking up odds and ends. She was preparing for a dash to Borsad by the next train. Miss Mithuben Petit, her hostess at Maroli was quite nervous at Kasturba's hurry.

"You are having anaemia, Ba" she pleaded "the doctor wants you to rest. Let me attend to Borsad instead."

Sweet-tempered, soft-spoken Kasturba was never given to arguing. With a solo nod of disapproval to Mithuben, she packed the kit—a handy "theli" of the satyagrahi with odds and ends and a rough "kamal." "I must see these children who have faced the police so bravely. I must be with them and give them courage. Bapu would have been with them to-day. But he is not free."

In her simple, frank Gujarati, Kasturba dictated a brief message for Borsad. She referred to the lathi charge in critical terms. She addressed words of hope to Borsad's women whom she was to join without delay.

"Here, release a translation of this to the press", she told me. Within a few hours I was keeping company with her in a bug-ridden third-class railway van, on the way to Borsad.

Deputising For The Mahatma!

It was a new Kasturba who revealed her personality to me as we journeyed by every manner of transport to Borsad and a hundred other villages in Kaira. She was no more the meek woman who sat quietly in her hut at Maroli, spinning at the "Charkha" for long hours while some volunteer read the daily paper and gave her a gist of events. She was totally different from the Kasturba who visited the neighbouring villages of Maroli every evening to explain to the peasants the value of Khadi, not as Gandhiji, the leader, would explain to them but as a mother would explain to her children the beauty of an article she would like them to preserve. Here was the wife of India's chosen leader, deputising for him in the absence of all leaders. She was wanted here—she was wanted there—wherever something unusual happened in the first flush of mass enthusiasm. She was like some unknown warrior at the front forced by circumstances to step into the breach following the capture of a general.

It was a pleasure to see Kasturba at work at Borsad. She had overlooked her anaemia. She was on her feet from morning till nightfall. Local leaders had to be met, details of the incidents in the town to be studied, statements to be issued whenever necessary, Satyagrahis in hospitals to be interviewed and cheered. Deputising for the leader of the vast Congress organisation was no easy task. Kasturba attended to every item with leader-like devotion. Borsad was only the beginning.

At Nadiad a group of doctors examined her and raised a scare. She needed immediate rest. "But I feel fit", she argued, "after all, I do nothing all my life except follow Bapu from place to place, observe the Ashram rules and rest. These moments when I have to work like Bapu are so rare. I cannot think of rest now."

Friend Of The Peasants

The first Ashramite of Sabarmati and one of the most disciplined, Kasturba followed the Ashram routine to the last detail, whether on tour or during a sojourn in a way-side village. Her day started with prayer at 4 a.m., even in a crowded railway van. She recited parts of the Gita every morning. She knew it from beginning to end though she had taken to its study rather late in life.

"I am repentant for not having attended school," revealed Kasturba one day while she was preparing to exercise the privilege of a leader—dictating a press statement.

"I was illiterate when I joined Bapu as his life's partner when I was twelve", she told me. "He was very anxious I should learn but my progress was very slow. I took several months to learn the script. But Bapu was very patient with me though sometimes he would feel desperate at my slow progress. I wish I had attended school. If only I knew newspapermen would sometimes harrass me for statements. But I don't like newspapermen. They are not truthful while at work."

Kasturba was conscious that with all the efforts of Bapu, her inroads into spheres of political wisdom were limited. She picked up sufficient knowledge of Gujarati literature to be able to read newspapers. But she made very little headway with English. Sometimes, when I bought a copy of the daily newspaper at a way-side station she would suddenly grab it with enthusiasm, mumble a word or two of the banner head-line, turn over the pages "for Bapu's photograph" which she seemed to expect often in the papers and raise the usual query: "Any news of Bapu in Jail? What does he say?"

During journeys, Kasturba showed a great anxiety to cover the lost ground in her knowledge of contemporary political events. She was aware that during the phases when the mantle of leadership fell on her, it was necessary to keep abreast of events in India. But she suffered under limitations due to early apathy for the three R's. She did not take very kindly to newspapers. She would ask every morning for an outline of political events and cross-question the interpreter in a simple, child-like way. But Kasturba understood the main trends of Gandhian philosophy perfectly. Day after day, as she visited the distant villages of Gujarat, she explained the philosophy to the peasant in a simple straight way which was intelligible to him. Her statements to the press were equally simple and straight.

* * *

"Ba" or a mother to the vast masses of peasantry in Gujarat and elsewhere, Kasturba wielded a subtle influence over them. During a tour of Bardoli with her, I found that there was not a single village, however, remote, which she had not visited The peasants came to her often with grievances. Immediately after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, an old peasant came to her at Sarbhon village with a bitter complaint against "Bapu"—that he had forgotten the peasants. What he meant was that the Pact did not mention anything beneficial to the Gujarat peasantry who had joined in the "no-tax" campaign of 1930. "Bapu does everything for the good of the people of India," she said. "He is sure to do you good. Do not worry: I will tell him what you said" she added.

Tribute To Her Husband

Kasturba conformed to the Hindu ideal of a wife, heart and soul. She believed in the infallibility of Gandhiji. I had occasion to question her about the few incidents concerning her life which Gandhiji has narrated in his autobiography. "Bapu is a great man. He admits his mistakes," she said, "but he has never done me any injustice. I have always been in the wrong"

"Bapu's autobiography has a special chapter on your courage", I said once. Kasturba replied it was not her courage but Bapu's. She explained the incident to prove her contention. She was seriously ill in Durban. The doctor who attended on her urged the use of beef-tea as a recuperative. Gandhiji the vegetarian had conscientious objection to her being given beef tea. He told the doctor about the objection.

"So long as you keep your wife under my treatment", said the doctor, "I must have the option to give her anything I wish. If you don't like this, I must regretfully ask you to remove her."

Gandhiji was prepared to remove Kasturba if she agreed. He spoke out his mind to her. Her reply was resolute. "I will not take beef tea. I would far rather die in your arms than pollute my body with such abominations." Recalling these words, Kasturba explained to me that it was Bapu's courage and devotion to a principle that made her decide the course of action

I had lost track of Kasturba for four years after Bardoli and Borsad. It was at Sewagram that I saw her one day in 1935, while she was squatting on the verandah of a mud hut, with glasses loosely perched on her nose, cleaning some grain for her own kitchen. The picture was different from the one I had seen in Gujarat in 1931. Following a hectic tour with Gandhiji for the Harijan campaign, she had settled down to a quiet life. There was the world-famous two-room "jhopdi" on her right where Gandhiji sat at a low desk, writing away for the "Harijan" or spinning at the "Dhanush" takli. Kasturba looked after him tenderly while Miraben lent a helping hand. Sometimes, Kasturba attended to the little nursery where Miraben grew choice green vegetables for salad for Bapu.

I had the privilege of seeing Kasturba in this setting quite often after 1935. It seemed as though for the rest of her life she had chosen the one course which was nearest to her heart—to be the custodian of Gandhiji's physical well-being, every minute of her life. She had of course been such a custodian all her life in more senses than one. For instance, it is to her that Gandhiji owes the idea of drinking goat's milk which has contributed so much to his physical well-being.

The story is told by Mrs. Pollock that some years after Gandhiji took a vow not to drink milk, he was faced with a predicament: He fell ill seriously and the doctors insisted on his drinking milk. Gandhiji would not listen to the doctor's advice in view of the vow. It was *Kasturba who found a way out. Bapu, she argued, was under a vow not to drink milk. What people mean by milk is cow's or buffalo's milk.* There was no breach of the vow if Bapu took goat's milk. The doctors found the suggestion handy. In his autobiography, Gandhiji does refer to his predicament but omits to mention Kasturba. It is Mrs. Pollock who credits Kasturba with the idea that helped Gandhiji out.

When 'Ma' Met 'Ba'!

I cannot think of Kasturba on this occasion without recalling an incident in which I have a personal interest. It was 1931. I had just returned to Maroli village after an extensive tour with Kasturba. I looked forward to another outing in the villages. But my dream was cut short when one morning, my mother tracked me down to Maroli village. She was worried because of my wandering life. She wanted me back at home. I was quite in a fix. Being a cub reporter, I loved wandering. And it was so grand to be under the tender, maternal care of Kasturba. "Please inform Kasturba before we leave Maroli", I pleaded with my mother. She agreed. And that settled my problem.

I was present at the brief interview during which Kasturba brought about a complete change of heart in my mother.

"He is our only son" pleaded my mother, "we want him back with us. We are worried when he is away."

Kasturba smiled. "You are lucky", she said in reply. "You are worried about only one son. I have three, all of whom are away from me—working for Hindustan. Have you any daughters?"

My mother sighed and said her only daughter was away too. She was married and was far away at her husband's.

"You are lucky" was Kasturba's rejoinder, "very lucky. You have at least a daughter of your own. It must be grand to be loved by a daughter. I have no daughter of my own. I took one by adoption. She is Laxmi whom I took from a Harijan family. But even she is denied to me. Bapu is away; my sons are away; Laxmi is away—all working for Hindustan. I am happy they are away for the sake of the country."

'BA' AND 'BAPU'

A photograph taken in Bardoli in 1939.

CONSTANT COMPANIONS

'Ba' and 'Bapu' at the Dadar railway station, while entraining for Rajkot in 1939.

MEN WHO FLY ABOVE FEAR

By H. E. BATES
British Novelist Attached to the R. A. F.

Dealing death, facing death, air pilots know "the calm confidence born of the conquest of fear".

What do pilots think? What do they feel? What are their reactions? Does flying change them? Does killing change them!

If so, is it a temporary change, or is it a change of crystallisation which will, after the war, turn them into a race of bombicidal hunters? Do they fly for flying's sake or for the sake of a cause? Are they, except as pilots, very different from ordinary men? These questions and dozens likewise are flung at any Royal Air Force man a score of times a year

Note that they are not questions asked about soldiers, whose reactions under fire have presumably been exhaustively known throughout history; and about sailors, whose feelings in storm and action are, no doubt, roughly the same in a destroyer as in the ships of Columbus and Saint Paul. They are questions you are asked only about men who fly.

No New Emotions

Soldiers are presumed to feel sickness, fear, exultation, emptiness or to feel nothing at all in the face of battle. Sailors presumably feel the same emotions or have no time to feel any emotions in action at sea. Nobody doubts they are men; nobody dreams they are supermen. Yet for some reason or other, pilots are suspected of being a little above the one and a little below the other. It is hard for an outsider to believe they do not, through special behaviour, feel special emotions.

It is fairly safe to say there are no new emotions; though there are, no doubt, new ways of expressing and feeling the same emotions. There are also new ways of hiding them. These are two reasons why it is difficult to persuade pilots to tell what they think and feel.

What they think and feel is undoubtedly very like what the rest of us think and feel, but in a world of violent action, sudden death and specialized physical behaviour—a world in which a man may kill another man 30 000 feet above the earth at 4 o'clock, yet comfortably watch the easy dancing of Ginger Rogers in a cinema at 5, pilots become rather like schoolboys. They invent and are loyal to a protective communal code of speech and manner.

Self-Effacing Code

This code compels them roughly to be unimpressionable, inarticulate, self-eflacing. By utterly excluding the boaster it victimises almost anyone who talks about himself. In the early days of the war there was fortunately a pilot who, setting an appalling precedent in this matter, was heard to begin an account of an air combat with the words: "There was I flying upside down."

From that day to this it has been harder to persuade a Royal Air Force pilot to tell his story, to give his impressions of flight, to dissect even the simplest of his flying emotions, than to persuade an English child that potatoes are nicer food than bananas.

Playing His Part

In a sense, all this is the result of a man playing a part. And since the pilot has a part to play he must also, naturally, have lines to speak.

These lines aren't his own. They are imposed on him by communal rules. Thus it happens that he never talks of an action being, in the words of the official communiques, an outstanding success. For him it is only a piece of cake. He will not go into personal details about those he dislikes. "There's a bad type", he says. He rarely talks about aircraft, only about kites. He rarely crashes them; he only wraps them up. His girl is a popsie. His greatest praise is "good show." He never discusses death nor they fear of death. "There's no future in it", he says.

Rule Of Understatement

Note that this language, avoiding reality, isn't very original; it is even rather silly; it has none of the inventive virility of American or Colonial speech. Yet its communal force is so considerable that Canadians with all the rich territory of American-English as their background, have adopted it with as much ardour as New Zealanders, South Africans, Australians and the English themselves. Naturally more outspoken than the English, much less reticent about personal achievement, they, too, become victimised by the rule of understatement, by this curious language invented not to reveal but to hide.

Already a great deal of outside scorn has been poured on this exclusive speech which confines those who use it consistently to a vocabulary rather more primitive than that of a shepherd with nobody to talk to but his dog.

Yet it persists, grows constantly, imposes itself on new generations of men. Much of it is silly; more—and naturally the more virile part—is unprintable. But in essence, it always remains the same—a language invented by men living in fear of the opinion of their fellow-men; something of the same fear that keeps schoolboys from telling teacher.

Most Distinguished Men

To all this there are, of course, exceptions. It is no accident, I think, that the most distinguished pilots I have known have also been, apart from flying, the most distinguished men. They talked their own language. In flying, as in literature, painting, statesmanship, politics and other arts, it is not, in the final assessment, technical accomplishment that matters, but the man. Into this category go men like Richard Hilary, Ritchie, Bader, Kuttlewascher, John Llewellyn Rhys and plenty of others. There go many more, unknown beyond the tiny circle of their own squadrons. In all cases, they were not simply men of action.

These are the men of whom outsiders have noted some odd facts. Men of action are popularly men of physical strength. But outsiders have noted and will, no doubt, go on noting until the end of the war, the small sometimes even feminine physique of many British air aces. Members of the first Eagle squadron found it hard to identify small, delicate-looking men with the great air battle of 1940. They expected toughness and found resilience instead—that excellent quality which the British national character shares with the Russian.

"A Refiner's Fire"

All of which still doesn't define what pilots feel. Behind it all, their emotions remain. And what are they? There is no doubt that flying is a refiner's fire. Anyone who needs proof of that should read Hilary's "The Last Enemy," a portrait of nauseatingly selfish young Oxford undergraduate, on his own admission replete with all the snobbery of his class, who through action in the air, became not only a fine pilot but a very changed and admirable man. In him, as in many other young men who have flown in this war, fear, fatigue and exaltation combine, perhaps, to produce friction sufficient to burn away the clutter of unessential things.

Fear, as for the rest of us, is the dominant emotion—fear of opinion, of ourselves and of the moment beyond. There has never been a pilot, I think, who under all that laconic exterior and monosyllabic speech, was not afraid, and who was not an infinitely better pilot and man because of it. There was never one who, having been through that, didn't know the meaning of "the calm confidence born in the conquest of fear." That is what pilots feel.—The New York "Times Magazine."

AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE, INDIA

You can render fine service by volunteering to join the Auxiliary Nursing Service. Here is an interesting and vital job, essentially for women. You will be given a preliminary training and every assistance to become an excellent nurse. Don't wait, apply NOW. India's need for nurses is great. In our hospitals and clinics women of all castes and creeds are doing magnificent work. They need help urgently. Please come forward and render valuable assistance.

The following details will interest you :—

TRAINING

Your training period will be from 3 to 9 months. During training the following concessions will be admissible:—

(a) Free accommodation and board.
(b) Uniform allowance of Rs. 60.
(c) Personal Allowance of Rs. 25 (inclusive of laundry).
(d) A bonus of Rs. 100 on being called up for service.

TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT

When called up for military duty :—

(a) Pay: Rs. 100-2½-120-3-126.
(b) In addition all members are provided with free board (rations, messing and mess servants) and lodging (accommodation, furniture, fuel and lighting).
(c) Uniform allowance:— Rs. 150 on joining duty Rs. 60 for 2nd year Rs. 100 per year thereafter.
(d) A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service.

QUALIFICATIONS

Candidates must be female British subjects or subjects of a State in India. Subjects of certain foreign countries are also eligible.

Candidates must possess good education.

Midwives eligible for direct enrolment. Increments for past experience.

Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join A.N.S. under special terms.

Age limits: 17½ to 45 years.

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CASTING VOTE SAVES RAILWAY BOARD!

Assembly Censures Extension For Super-Annuated Personnel

STOPPAGE OF TRAINS CONDEMNED: MOVE TO SECURE ADEQUATE DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO WORKERS FAILS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

In the Assembly the Government suffered another defeat by 47 votes to 40 on another cut motion moved by a member of the Muslim League Party to discuss the stoppage of a number of trains.

The Assembly carried by 44 votes to 42 the Muslim League Party's cut motion to censure Government's policy of granting extension to super-annuated personnel.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S CUT MOTION

In the Assembly to-day a division on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's cut motion to discuss "The meagre dearness allowance to railway workers" resulted in a tie, 42 voting on each side. The President, according to convention, gave his casting vote for the 'status quo' and voted with the 'noes'. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Lal Chand Navalrai, who supported the cut caused a diversion when he produced samples of the bad wheat which he alleged was sold by the Railway Grain Shops.

Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce Member, asked: "Who supplied the wheat" Mr. Navalrai, "Karachi supplied the wheat but you mixed other things with it". (Laughter).

Benthall Fumbles

When the guillotine was applied at 5 p.m. and the first demand under the Railway Board was taken up, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum asked the Transport Member to state whether Government still persisted in increasing the passenger fares by 25 per cent. He wanted a reply because on it would depend the attitude of the Opposition parties to the demands.

Sir Edward Benthall: I do not think I am called upon to give an answer. (Several voices from the opposition: We will give the answer).

Sir Yamin Khan made a renewed plea to the Transport Member to give a straight reply.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Take courage in both hands.

Sir Edward Benthall repeated that he was not in a position to give a reply.

Throw It Overboard

When the first demand under the Railway Board was put to the vote, a member started the slogan: "Railway Board: Throw It Overboard".

The voting resulted in a tie with 43 on either side. Among those, who abstained were Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Bhai Parmanand, who were surrounded by members trying to persuade them to go to one or the other lobby. The three firmly resisted all efforts.

The Chair following the principle of maintaining the 'status quo' announced by a mistake that he gave his vote to the 'noes'. This was received with loud cheers by the Opposition, but the President later corrected himself and said his vote was with 'ayes' and the demand was carried.

The other demands were all carried without a division.—A. P

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

The Home Member informed Mr. A. C. Dutta in the Central Assembly during question hour to-day that the Congress Independence Pledge first came to the notice of the Government in January, 1930. It was not then formally proscribed but that did not mean the Government had regarded its wording as legitimate. The Government were first legally advised that the pledge was a seditious document in 1934 and again in 1937.

Replying to a question whether there had been any prosecution of any Congress member for sedition on the basis that the Congress pledge was a seditious document, Sir Reginald Maxwell said that he was unable to make researches necessary to answer the question since the information would have to be obtained from Provincial Governments.

The Home Member further said that the Independence Day celebrations had been prevented only on the ground that the pledge contained seditious language or that they were calculated to assist the operations of an unlawful association.

Replying to a supplementary question by Mr A C. Dutta, whether the pledge taken as a whole was seditious or a particular portion, the Home Member said that the language used was seditious

Recruitment in Bengal

Mr. C. M. Trivedi, War Secretary, replied in the affirmative to Seth Sunderlal Daga's question in the Central Assembly to-day whether generally speaking Bengali recruits for most of the categories in the Indian Defence Forces, even if otherwise satisfactory, could not be enrolled unless there was a satisfactory police verification report as a condition precedent thereto

Replying to supplementary questions by Pandit L. K. Maitra and Mr. Govind Deshmukh the War Secretary said that verification was made to ensure so that suitable people be taken in. He furher said that political antecedents of the candidates were not gone into, but it was ensured whether the candidates got any connection wih revolutionary movement.

Replying to Mr. Maitra's question whether association of the candidates with the Congress was considered as a bar, Mr. Trivedi said. "Not that I know of."

Burma's Dues

At question time to-day in the Central Assembly Sir Jeremy Raisman informed the House that periodical payments due by the Government of Burma to the Government of India in respect of the Indo-Burma financial settlement had been suspended for the present. The question of realising the outstanding amount of debt would be considered at the appropriate time.—United Press.

Mrs. Casey Likes Jungle Food

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Sampling food prepared from jungle roots and greens by famine relief troops, Mrs Casey, wife of the Governor of Bengal, pronounced them very nice at an anti-famine exhibition whch opened today at Diamond Harbour, about thirty miles from Calcutta. She also examined preparations from bajr, jowar and other foodgrains.

The Chief Minister to the Government of Bengal, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, and other Ministers were present at the exhibition as well as Lt.-General G O M Mayne, G-O-C, Eastern Command, Major General Stuart and other army officers.—A. P,

Prince Aly Khan Leaves Bombay

Major Prince Aly Khan has left Bombay by air

NEGUS VISITS ITALIAN FRONT

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Rome radio reports that the Emperor of Abyssinia recently visited the Italian front and watched exercises by Abyssinian troops which are going into action.—Reuter.

German E-Boat Attack At Anzio Repelled

CASSINO DOOMED TO FALL: GERMANS PREPARING NEW BRIDGEHEAD ATTACK

To-day's Allied 'communique' from Mediterranean Advance Headquarters states:—

"An attempted attack on the anchorage at Anzio by enemy E-boats on the night of February 23 was frustrated by our patrol craft.

Indian troops of the Eighth Army and French troops of the Fifth Army repelled enemy attacks. Elsewhere on all fronts activity was limited to vigorous patrolling."

HARASSING ARTILLERY FIRE

Reuter's special correspondent at Naples cables:—

Marshal Kesselring's troops are maintaining close contact in the Anzio beachhead. In the ravine cut area south-west of Carrocetto the Germans yesterday renewed their attempts to infiltrate through the Allied positions. Exchanges of harassing artillery fire continue along the beachhead front. German long-range guns are still throwing shells at Anzio. On Thursday night German planes bombed the frontline and port areas.

On the Eighth Army front there have been several sharp encounters. Casualties were inflicted on the Germans in a successful control clash north of Arielli. Allied gunners broke up a German raid in the vicinity of Orsogna. In the same area Indian troops repelled three night attacks. The weather on the Eighth Army front is cloudy with intermittent rain.

On the main Fifth Army front where there is some snow and rain, French troops have again repulsed an attack on their hill positions.

Apart from this there is only patrol activity and exchanges of artillery fire.

PREPARING FOR NEW ATTACK

Reuter's special correspondent with the Fifth Army at the Advanced Headquarters says:

Kesselring may be preparing to mount a new bridgehead attack—German infantry and armour have been observed forming up in two separate concentrations a considerable distance north of the perimeter. The Fifth Army in the bridgehead is remaining on alert defensive to meet any such new blow, but in the past 24 hours the bridgehead lull has not been broken. Only patrol movements have taken place.

German long-range guns are still very troublesome to shipping in the port of Anzio and also in the rear area. Quieter seas have facilitated the unloading of supplies but aircraft have been grounded by the weather.

Advance Inch By Inch

BOMBAY: The correspondent of the "Associated Press" of India with Indian troops in Italy cables:

Since Indian troops gave them a knock around Cassino a week ago, the Germans have been making concerted efforts to infiltrate into our positions and recover the lost ground. Before these efforts could assume a serious threat they were checked by our infantry and allied artillery. These little actions do not find place in official 'communiques' beyond a general mention of patrol activity

Exchanges of fire mean a substantial drain on man-power of the Germans who seem to be determined on the defence of Cassino with the same doggedness with which the Russians defended Stalingrad. While Stalingrad survived, Cassino seems doomed to fall before the combined onslaught of Indians, Americans and New Zealanders who are besieging this famous Abbey Line.

As I stood on the outskirts of this mountain town beside a board with the warning "Front Line Stop," Allied artillery suddenly put up a heavier barrage, and shells which whistled over my positions, descended on German troops retreating on roads on the southern foot of Monastry Hill where enemy transport had been seen. After a few minutes our artillery quietened down to its normal volume picking up Monte Cassino Abbey and other targets in the rear of enemy lines.

Along both banks the Rapido River has become more soggy and muddier owing to inclement weather while a half foot snow fall in the mountains around Cassino is hampering large scale operations. Our troops, however, continue to advance inch by inch and improve their positions.

NAZIS ABANDON VITEBSK?

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Budapest radio said to-day that preparations are being carried out in Budapest for the evacuation of the Capital in the case of an emergency.

Reuter's staff correspondent in Moscow cables:—Russian forces are speeding up their drive on the great German base of Pskov, from which one of General Rokossovsky's columns is now less than 23 miles away. The Germans are powerless to do more than slow down Soviet armoured column backed by fast moving artillery units.

Four Russian armies are now linked up in a vast formation to liberate White Russia and clear the approaches to the Baltic States and northern Poland. Further south four Ukrainian armies stand ready for a new assault on von Manstein's gravely weakened positions.

There is no confirmation in Moscow of the German announcement that Vitebsk had been abandoned, but it is not doubted in Soviet circles that Germans in the town are in an exceedingly difficult position.

Other Russian forces west of Dno are now closing in on Porkhov. It is now learned in Moscow that in the great battle for Rogachev, Soviet troops killed about 6,000 Germans. North of Rogachev the Russians killed 2,500 Germans in one day's fighting. The Germans counterattacked fourteen times during the day, but were beaten back each time with heavy losses.

Soviet Terms For Finland

LONDON, Feb. 26: Roughly the Russo-Finnish Armistice terms are said to be:

Firstly, the 1940 borderline,

Secondly, the Russians are not interested in the problem of reconstruction of Finnish Government, and

Thirdly, the Finns are to isolate the Germans now in northern Norway apparently by throwing a gordon of Finnish troops almost in a straight line from Rovaniemi eastwards.

Within this framework all details must be discussed by the Finnish Delegation in Moscow.—Reuter.

142 NAZI PLANES DESTROYED OVER GERMANY

Fullscale Allied Air Offensive Continues: Concentrated Attack On Vital War Industry Centres

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The United States Strategic Air Force in Europe announce: "Heavy bombers and fighters of the Eighth and Fifteenth Air Forces and fighters of the Eighth and Ninth and Fifteenth destroyed 142 enemy aircraft during Friday's attack on German fighter aircraft factories at Regensburg, Augsburg and Furth and the ballbearing plant at Stuttgart.

In a vain effort to protect vital remnants of German fighter production, the Luftwaffe opposed our attacking forces furiously.

The Fifteenth Army Air Force which joined combat wings of the Eighth in a co-ordinated attack on the Messerschmitt works at Regensburg encountered 250 to 300 enemy aircraft, a large percentage of which were twin engined. Our Italian based force destroyed 93 fighters in a violent and prolonged air battle 39 bombers and five fighters of the Fifteenth are missing. Some of these planes may have landed at remote friendly fields which are numerous in the Mediterranean area

AUGSBURG TWICE ATTACKED

The Air Ministry announces: "Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command were over Germany in very great strength Augsburg which is an important production centre of aero and submarine engines, was twice attacked during the night by large forces of Lancasters and Halifaxes The weather was favourable and reports indicate that the bombing was concentrated and effective.

Mosquitoes attacked other objectives in south-west Germany and bombed targets in the Low Countries.

An extensive minelaying operation was carried out. Our intruders bombed airfields in the Low Countries. Twenty-four of our aircraft are missing."

TWO-WAVE ASSAULT

The big R. A. F. raid on Augsburg last night followed within a few hours of yesterday's American daylight assault on the Messerschmitt assembly centre and experimental station at Augsburg. It was part of the fifth successive day's programme in the Strategic Air Forces fullscale offensive on fighter aircraft and related factories in Germany.

Strong forces were heard going out over the east and south coasts and judging by the time interval that elapsed between the forces, it seemed that the attack on the target for the night was another two-wave assault. Augsburg is about 30 miles north-west of Munich and to reach it the R. A. F. bombers made a round trip of about a thousand miles.

The tactics followed yesterday and last night were similar to those when Schweinfurt was bombed by Americans in daylight and was attacked again at night by the R. A. F.

RAID ON REGENSBURG

Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters in North Africa cables:—

During yesterday's attack on Regensburg 93 German planes were destroyed and 14 probably destroyed by the Fifteenth Air Force. Thirtynine Allied bombers and five fighters reported missing were lost in this attack which caused severe damage to the Prufening aircraft factory.

Allied fighter bombers effectively attacked troop concentrations and gun posts in the Anzio beachhead. Northwest of Gaeta point two German supply centres for the Cassino front—Terracina and Sperlomga—were divebombed. Two Messerschmitts were intercepted on the beachhead and one was destroyed by Spitfires.

Allied medium bombers were grounded by unfavourable weather. Other targets for Allied heavy bombers yesterday were Pola, Zara Grax, Thalerhof airfield in southern Austria and the railway junction of Zell-am-See 35 mles southeast of Salzburg.

Spitfires strafed a barge and schooner off the Yugosalav coast and a transport in Durrazzo and Valona areas.—Reuter.

Durban Conference

INDIANS PRESENT UNITED FRONT

Awakening Of Opinion In India & U. K. Against Pegging Act Urged

(From Our Correspondent)

DURBAN, Feb. 21.

Political expediency was the central motive of the Pegging Act declared, Advocate Godfrey, President of Natal Indian Congress, at the conference opened on Saturday by the Mayor of Durban. "We demand the right to acquire and occupy land for commercial, industrial and investment purposes. We also claim citizen rights. The fault of our residential situation lies wholly at the door of the Durban City Council. It was an act of deliberate injustice to retain provincial barriers. We have been criticised for appealing to India. So long as Government refuses representation we will invoke the aid of India. We claim political rights, the franchise, not communal representation. Placed as we are we writhe like toads under harrow. The stupid relics of the past legislation must go. Nothing short of a common roll will serve the interests of Europeans and Indians. The Pegging Act is an insult to our honour, and not one of us is prepared to submit to it. We shall continue to oppose this wretched legislation. We hold the Prime Minister to his declaration for a fair deal and call upon him to make it good. Capetown Agreement must be implemented in full."

Continuing, Mr. Godfrey urged upon the Indian Government to send out Mr. Tyson and other experts to aid Indians before the Commission. The Indian community has done its full share in honouring terms of the Capetown Agreement, but the Union Government has studiously avoided implementing it to the full. Government is unwilling to take steps, less it should incur the criticism of European public opinion. Once it takes courage and does the right thing it will receive the support, from a large number of upright Europeans.

In opening the conference the Mayor of Durban said: "There have been signs that the disputes are likely to have international repercussions, and unless care is taken we may upset friendly relations between South Africa and other countries of the world It would be a calamity if divisions were allowed in the British Commonwealth."

In a message to the conference the Prime Minister wrote: "We have had difficulties before and have been able to overcome them. Your Congress may become an important link in the process of finding a solution."

Mr. Kajee welcoming the delegates emphasised the need for statesmanship in Indian affairs and called attention to the rising reputation of Indians in negotiations, and a keener recognition of the Indian case. "It is the cause of all free men." He said: "The Pegging Act is a degrading document suitable for files of the Star Chamber. It is conceived in fear. It must be destroyed." In appealing for co-operation in the Commission of Inquiry he emphasises the rights of the Indian case and the benefit of having widest publicity. Senator Shepstone and Mr. Basson represented Government at the Conference. It was attended by Mr. Webb, President of South African Institute of Race a Relations and Mrs. Russell, Mayor of Maritzburg.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed by the Natal Indian Congress at the Conference.

(1) This Conference notes that the Union Government is shortly to appoint a Judicial Commission which will be empowered to enquire into various matters affecting the well-being of the Indian community. It also notes the Terms of Reference as contained in the letter from the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, addressed to the Natal Indian Congress. This Conference is of the firm conviction that it is in the best interest of the Indian community of Natal to co-operate with the Commission but stipulates that such co-operation shall include political status, restoration of Parliamentary and Municipal franchise, extension of education, acceleration of housing schemes, civic amenities, repeal of repressive laws, removal of provincial barriers, (improvement in labour conditions, implementation of Capetown Agreement.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Terms of reference, as they will read, as set out in the letter of Senator the Hon. C. F. Clarkson, Minister of Interior, dated 9th February, 1944. "A Commission to enquire into and report upon matters affecting the Indian community of the Province of Natal, with special reference to housing and health needs, civic amenities, civic status, provision of adequate residences, education, religious and recreational facilities; and to make recommendations generally as to what steps are necessary further to implement the uplift clauses of the Capetown Agreement of 1927, and as to all matters affecting the well-being and advancement of the permanent Indian population of Natal.

FRANCHISE

"This conference is deeply concerned about the denial of franchise to the Indian community of Natal, which forms an integral part of the country's permanent population; this denial not only is retrogressive to good Government, but also a definite hindrance to the advancement of the Indian community and to the cordial relationship between the European and Indian peoples of Natal.

"This Conference strongly urges the Union Government to restore Parliamentary and Municipal franchise, hitherto possessed by Indians, for the continued denial of this most elementary citizenship right is the very antithesis of the principles of democracy and justice.

RESOLUTION OF PEGGING ACT

"That this Conference expresses its strong indignation at the passing of Act 35 of 1943, commonly known as the Pegging Act, which it considers to be the negation of most elementary human right and violation of the principles of democracy, and those underlying the Capetown Agreement of 1927. The Pegging Act has been sponsored by anti-Asiatics with a view to strangling the Indian community economically, and this Conference is firmly of opinion that there has existed no justifiable ground for the Union Government to pass this most obnoxious legislation and demands the immediate repeal of the Pegging Act, and to strengthen this demand resolves to carry on mass campaign on the following lines: (a) to hold mass meetings of the protest at every part of Natal, to sponsor the signing of a mass petition, and present the same to the Union Government; (c) to seek co-operation of Indian and other organisations in the Transvaal and the Cape Province; (d) awaken opinion particularly in India and Great Britain against the Act.

Argentine Navy Minister Resigns

Complete Calm Prevails In Capital

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 26.

The Argentine Navy Minister, Benito Sueyro, has resigned, according to messages received here to-day.

The Argentine Vice-President, General Edelmiro, Farrell, took over executive power in the Argentine to-day as a result of decision of President General Pedro Ramirez, to delegate his powers. Reports that the President has resigned were denied by the Secretary of Labour, Colonel Peron, in a statement to journalists at the War Office.

Widespread precautions were taken in the capital, while political and military leaders came and went.

Lorry loads of troops were brought in from outside, while troops of the garrison police and cavalry were held in readiness in their barracks. Absolute calm reigned in the city throughout these developments.—Reuter.

FINNISH DELEGATION TO VISIT MOSCOW?

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 25

Reports that the Russians have invited a Finnish Military and Political Delegation to proceed to Moscow as soon as possible were received in well-informed quarters here to-night.

The reports add that the Delegation will be presented with Armistice and moderate peace terms.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent writes:

If the version of Russia's armistice terms to Finland published in the "Dagens Nyheter" of Stockholm is approximately accurate, it would cause little surprise if Dr. Juho Paasikivi were soon heard of as having arrived in Moscow for their signature.

In official British quarters it is admitted that there has been consultation between the British and Soviet Governments with regard to Dr. Paasikivi's mission to Stockholm, but it is not confirmed that the Soviet Government has submitted to the British Government a draft of the proposed armistice terms.—Reuter.

'Quake Shock In Bucharest

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Hungarian News Agency states that at 7 o'clock on Friday night, there was a strong earthquake shock, accompanied by underground rumblings in Bucharest. —Reuter.

Charlie Chaplin's Defence

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25.

Counsel for Charlie Chaplin on Thursday filed a demurrer to the indictments charging his client with violations of the Act on the ground that the Federal Law was intended to prevent commercial vice and traffic in women and not to govern private acts.

Counsel also filed a motion to squash the indictments against Chaplin. He said that women were discriminated against, in not having been permitted to serve on the Federal grand jury which returned indictments.—Reuter.

NEW METHOD IN BLOOD TRANSFUSION

MADRID, Feb. 26.

Dr. Sandro Maccetti, an Italian who has been practising in Saragossa for the past twenty years, claims that he has discovered a new method of blood transfusion which will revolutionise methods hitherto known.—Reuter.

HANSA MEHTA LIKES 'HAMARI BAAT'

'Dost' Impresses Bombay Audiences

By T. V. P.

Twenty-five weeks for "Shakuntala" at Swastik is not much of an event so far as Shantaram, its producer and director is concerned for he has seen quite several of silver jubilees of pictures produced by him. But "Shakuntala" has created an altogether different record in box-office history by outdoing all collections for this period whether in Bombay or Madras, Lahore or Calcutta, Delhi or Karachi. This surely is a fact of which Shntaram should feel reasonably proud.

V. Shantaram

'DOST' CATCHES AT IMPERIAL

Shaukat Hussain Director of "Dost" and the man, who has played Mumtaz in 'Dost' released on Friday at Imperial can claim it as only a maiden production of Navin Pictures. As such it is a great success. It has a very different theme from the usual—ones. It is friendly loyalty and a fine story has been built about it. Nur Jehan's songs are quite catchy. In a word, it is a picture with a brilliant future before it.

Shaukat Hussain

JOHRA JOINS SHOREY FILMS

Mr. I. S. Johra is a well-known playwright from the Punjab. Recently he created quite a sensation on the Lahore stage by his 'Nehle Peh Dehla', a satirical play. He has a number of successful plays to his credit. He is an actor too and plays leading roles in his own plays. He has now joined the Shorey Pictures as a writer of songs, dialogues and stories.

Mr. I. S. Johra

NATYANIKETAN'S PANDIT

Mr. Pandit, who has distinguished himself as a capable and versatile actor in Natyaniketan's plays was better known in Bombay as a very successful mimic. In fact it is that success of his which made M. G. Rangnekar, who runs Natyaniketan to invite him to join as actor in his plays. His roles of Mama in "Asheervad", Bappa in "Kulavadhu" and now a vagabond satodia in "Alankar" have become very popular. He showed his skill as a mimic too in the recent celebration of the Marathi stage centenary.

Pandit, hero of 'Alankar'

'HAMARI BAAT' AT MAJESTIC

Mrs. Hansa Mehta guest of honour at the Matinee Show of "Hamari Baat" at Majestic yesterday was enthusiastically applauded by the audience when she went up on the stage to address a few words to them.

She related how twenty years ago she met Devika Rani in France and how glad she was then to know that Devika Rani had decided to take up a screen career. Since then Devika Rani had attained stardom on the Indian screen and had become a star of international reputation. She spoke feelingly of her old friendship both with Devika Rani and her husband, the late Mr. Himansu Rai.

Congratulating all those who had made "Hamari Baat" a success, she said that Indian films had made immense strides in recent years and the progressive note one finds in them is due, in no small measure, to the Bombay Talkies who had set up an altogether new standard and have kept it up all through. She was glad that "Hamari Baat" had a theme of such vital significance to all of us for the old order has to change and she was in complete sympathy with all those who were actively trying for establishing the new order.

'LEADER' OFFICE RAIDED

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

The "Leader" says that two police officials visited their press yesterday with a search warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Allahabad, and took away one manuscript.

It is stated the manuscript taken away is the original copy of a letter addressed to the editor of the "Leader" from a Benares State subject. The letter appeared in the colums of the "Leader" dated February 11, 1944 under the caption "Benares State Administration," signed "a state subject."

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Pandit Krishnaram Mehta, the Editor of the "Leader", said that earlier, the police wanted the original copy of the letter from him. He refused as he thought that it was against the journalistic traditions and the letter did not contain anything objectionable. A search warrant under the Defence of India Rules was then issued by the District Magistrate, Allahabad, and furnished with the warrant two police officials came to the press day before yesterday and seized the manuscript".—A. P.

PLIGHT OF CYCLONE-AFFECTED PEOPLE

Govt. Urged To Alleviate Sufferings

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

An appeal to the Government to bestir themselves and do their best to alleviate the suffering of the people in the Chicacole Sub-Division (Madras) which was swept by cyclone in October last is made by Mr. K. S. Gupta, M.L.A. (Central), in the course of a statement to the press. Mr. Gupta who visited the affected areas last month says: "It is regrettable to find to this day that the authorities do not seem to have risen to the occasion by compensating the sufferers properly and adequately. Hundreds of houses are still roofless. Many others are bound by walls of mud with roofs of loose grass.

The Government cannot afford to be complacent in the matter. Delay is dangerous. Enough damage has been done to the paddy fields of the whole area".—A. P.

3 Arts Film Luncheon

To-day (Sunday) at 12-30, at Taj. The function is organized with a view to producing international films. Among those that will be present are the high officials of the Secretariat and the High Court, Film Stars, Producers and Proprietors. The speakers are: The Vice-Chancellor, Rai Bahadur Chunilal, Yashodhara, Nargis, Vishnu Das and others, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside.

The entertainment includes "Sun Sagar", a classical instrument and a combination of Been and Sarode, having groups of 55 strings, the invention of Mamman Khan of Delhi, to be played by his descendant Mammoo Khan, for the first time, Shyam Babu of Gwalior will sing, Hira Nalini and Gajanand will dance, there will be surprise items. Purshotam Visram, Jeweller will present three medals to —Mammoo Khan, Anwarulla Shaikh and Mr. Parab of Navnit Kala Mandir.

Cinegoers' Tribute To Dadasaheb Phalke

"RAISE MEMORIAL OF 'FATHER OF INDIAN SCREEN' IN EVERY CINEMA HOUSE"

BOMBAY, Feb. 23

"Dada Saheb Phalke, the father of Indian screen, is no more with us. Thirty years ago he gave birth to the motion picture industry which to-day is rolling into millions and billions of capital invested, and therefore it is but in the fitness of things that every cinema house showing Indian pictures should raise a memorial in his honour." Thus observed Sjt. Rameshwardas Agarwala, the father of the cinema reform movement, while presiding at the condolence meeting held on Tuesday night in the premises of Marwari Mitra Mandal at Fanaswadi, Kalbadevi Road. Sjt. B. Nigam, the Hon. Secretary of the Cinegoers' Association of India, paid glowing tribute to Sjt. Phalke, and wished the IMPPA, IMPDA and IMPEA (Associations) to raise a suitable memorial and also compensate the bereaved family. Then a solemn prayer that the departed soul may rest in peace was offered.

Sunday Morning Shows

Strand: "The Ziegfeld Girl" at 10-30 a.m.

Regal: "Road To Zanzibar" at 10-30 a.m.

Eros: "Son Of Fury" at 10 a.m.

Metro: "Courtship Of Andy Hardy" at 10 a.m.

Capitol: "Anthony Adverse" at 10 a.m.

Palace: "Topper Takes A Trip" at 10-30 a.m.

Aurora: "Four Sons" at 10-30 a.m.

PATIALA'S SUCCESS IN INDIAN OLYMPIC GAMES

By J. C. MAITRA

Another All-India Olympic Games —the eleventh in the series—has come and gone. All those who had the good fortune to witness the grand meeting at Patiala have pronounced it a great success. There were tremendous difficulties in its way mainly occasioned by the war. Transport was the chief problem. How to assemble hundreds of athletes from different parts of the country at one centre—Patiala. The Railways were advising everybody not to travel unless it is absolutely necessary. Fortunately they did not look upon the Olympic Games as a mere pastime. They accepted it as a national event of primary importance and rendered all help possible under the circumstances. The sporting world of India has every reason to be grateful to the various Railways for their assistance and accommodating spirit.

GENEROUS DONATIONS BY C.C.I.

Bombay's problem was perhaps stiffer than anybody else's. Owing to a long period of suspended animation the finances of the Provincial Association were at its worst. It needed over Rs. 5,000, to send our team to Patiala. And till a few days before the last date for the departure of the team, nobody knew where this large sum was to come from. Luckily for the athletes, the Cricket Club of India and the Islam Gymkhana came to their rescue with handsome donations of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 250 respectively. J.R.D. Tata President of the B.P.O.A. and Abu Jasdanwalla, Honorary Secretary of the C.C.I. offered further contributions of Rs. 500 each. Some of the clubs volunteered to pay a part of the expenses of their own representatives. So the uncertainty about the trip became a settled fact—to the delight of all our athletes and the sports-loving public of the city.

FUSS ABOUT ACCOMMODATION

Some fuss about the Railway accommodation has been made in a section of the press. I wish Miss Ray Salway had not rushed to it to explain her failure to accompany the team to Patiala. As a member of the General and Executive Committee of the B.P.O.A. Miss Salway knew that it was not possible to find as many as 30 or 40 second class berths at a time even if the money was found for them. To start with, the money was not there, in consequence of which I myself had made a suggestion in these columns that our representatives should be sent by Inter class—or even by third class provided a reserved bogey was available. My suggestion was accepted by the Committee. Perhaps it would have been better if the women athletes were sent by Second Class, as a separate compartment could not be obtained for them, owing to the smallness of their number. Other lady passengers seem to have crowded their section of the compartment which upset Miss Salway to such an extent that she refused to make the trip!

RAY SALWAY LET DOWN BOMBAY

We have the explanation of S. H. Mehta, the Manager of our team. It is a definite fact that not a single official whose fare was paid by the B.P.O.A. travelled by Second Class. And those who did had paid their own expenses. It is most regrettable, therefore, that Miss Salway let down Bombay very badly in the manner she did. If she had expressed her unwillingness to travel by Inter Class beforehand, other arrangements might have been made in time. The result of her refusal was that Miss Gazdar had to be sent for at considerable inconvenience to her mother and expense to the Association. I have no doubt the B. P. O. A. Committee would consider the matter carefully when it meets.

SEVERAL RECORDS BROKEN

Despite all the handicaps and difficulties which the athletes all over India have faced during the last few years, as many as ten old records were overhauled and one was equalled. Patiala athletes were responsible for shattering the majority of them. This undoubtedly reflects great credit not only on the athletes but on the Maharaja who evinces keen personal interest in the doings of his men. If the rulers of the other leading States of India show similar interest in the sporting activities of their subjects, our country would not take long to reach the forefront of this domain in the world at large.

CHAMPIONSHIP FOR PATIALA

Chand Singh of Patiala lowered the records in the 3,000 and 1,500 metres timing 8 minutes, 45.5 seconds and 4 minutes, 4.2 seconds respectively. Pritam Singh, his stable mate, established a double record also on his own account, 400 metres hurdles and 200 metres being his favourite items. Bakhtawar Singh set up a new record in 50 Kilometres Walk covering the distance in 5 hours, 15 minutes, 5.8 seconds, while Gurnam Singh emulated his example by claiming the new record of 6 feet, 2 1/8 inches in High Jump. Hammer Throw also found a record-breaker among the athletes of Patiala. Laksha Singh covering 147 feet 10 inches. Seven new records out of ten, were thus claimed by Patiala—an achievement of which the State may well be proud of. Besides there were several wins in their favour which put them far ahead all other provinces. It is no wonder therefore that they won the Championship by the huge margin of 129 points.

BOMBAY STANDS SECOND

Bombay stood second with only 39 points to their credit. They had, however, the satisfaction of winning the Cycling and Women's Championships. In doing so, Corden earned the distinction breaking the previous records in 100 Kilometres and 1,000 metres in Cycling, while Amin put up a new timing in 10,000 metres Cycle Race. In 110 metres hurdles Vickers equalled the previous record of 15.6 seconds. Great credit is due to them and the ladies, Misses M. Gilbert, M. Badal, P. Mendonca and B. Gazdar, who helped Bombay to a great extent in reaching the high position she did. It is true that our men did not fare as well as might be expected. Various reasons have been attributed to their failures. Some of them are justifiable to a certain extent. If the B. P. O. A. were an active organisation and had sufficient financial resources at its command I am sure some of the handicaps which our athletes had to put up with might have been obviated. However, the past experience will remain as a guide for the future. I hope the New Committee will see to it that the Association is set on a firm footing before long

LADIES! Delayed? Don't worry! Take "KUMARI" (Pills) gtd. harmless—to regulate your period and prevent all troubles!! Price Rs. 3. For obstinate cases Rs. 5 (V. P. As. 12 extra) Mrs P Devee, F. D. S., (B. W.) Tollygunge, Calcutta: Stockists:—Bhogilal Premchand & Co. Princess St., Bombay 2.

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for
Cold and Cough * Chronic and acute Bronchitis * Pneumonia * Whooping Cough * Asthma and other Respiratory Diseases
KASABIN
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA: BOMBAY.

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

9 MONTHS' EXPENDITURE REVENUE EXCEEDS BY OVER 106 CRORES

NEW DELHI, Feb 25.

The Central Government's monthly accounts for December 1943 show that, excluding periodical adjustments and the transactions of railways and posts and telegraphs expenditure in the first nine months of the financial year 1943-44 exceeded revenue by Rs. 106-1/2 Crores against Rs 109-1/4 Crores in the corresponding period of the previous year

Defence expenditure increased by about Rs. 45-1/2 crores to Rs. 183-3/4 crores and Civil expenditure by about Rs. 2-1-3 crores but Revenue was better by about Rs. 41-1/2 crores.

Not receipts from Railways and Posts and Telegraphs were better by Rs. 5-1/2 crores and Rs. 3-2/3 crores respectively.

There has been an increase of Rs. 152 crores under permanent debt during the period.—A. P.

Vansitarttist Peace For Vanquished Germany

LONDON, February 25.

A committee of experts of the Allied Governments established in London is working on plans for the Military and Economic control of Germany which might be included in the Armistice Terms, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The aim would be to render Germany actually and potentially powerless for all future warlike purposes while allowing her domestic economy to be not exceeding the limit of her normal peaceful needs and not below the limit at which the general economy of Europe would suffer.

There is nothing sentimental in fixing the lower as well as the higher limit to German production and consumption.

IT IS WIDELY HELD THAT EUROPE COULD NOT HEALTHILY DEVELOP IF ONE OF HER MEMBERS WERE ATROPHIED BY TOO LOW A STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THE EFFECTS OF THE EVIL WOULD SPREAD TO THE WHOLE EUROPEAN BODY POLITIC.

Military Works To Be Demolished

In the strictly Military Domain, apart from the total demobilisation of what is left of the German Army and the destruction of all arms and munitions, the points under consideration would provide for the wholesale demolition of all military works and establishments still standing including the Siegfried Line, all barracks, underground dumps, military railways and bridges and strategic aerodromes.

The destruction of the Kiel Canal as of preponderantly military value is among the suggestions under review.

On the economic side the importation or production of materials requisite for war industry but also essential to normal peaceful industry such as oil, iron ore, ferroalloys and rubber, would be restricted under rigorous Allied control to normal peaceful economic requirements within the limits laid down by the Allies

Aeroplanes construction, it is proposed, would be totally prohibited even for Civil and Sport Aviation.

Allied Control would have to see to it that the productive capacity of the German factories did not exceed the normal peaceful requirements so as to prevent their adaptation to war uses.

Compatible With Atlantic Charter

Such restrictions on German production are held to be perfectly compatible with article four of the Atlantic Charter which as Mr. Eden recalled in his speech in the House of Commons on February 23rd applies to the victor and vanquished alike.

Article four states that Great Britain and the United States "will endeavour with due respect for their existing obligations to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to trade and to raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

The Allied proposals in setting the upward limit to German Production would draw the line which Germany would not be allowed to cross between economic prosperity or peaceful well-being and economic expansionism which in Germany is synonymous with military imperialism.

These Allied plans are still in a tentative stage. The necessary statistical work has been completed.

But various suggestions based on this documentation have still to be tabulated in an agreed draft.

This draft will be submitted in due course to all the United Nations Governments for approval.

It will doubtless be referred by the British, United States and Soviet Governments to a European Advisory Commission which is studying the question of Armistice terms for Germany.

Second Front Chief Inspects Preparations

Meanwhile General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Invasion Forces somewhere in Britain to-day watched finishing touches put to the training of a United States Armoured Unit ready for assault on Continental Europe.

With him were Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander and General Sir Bernard Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the British Group of Armies in Great Britain.

The "Big Three", who had already inspected a British Invasion unit, and watched a mock battle designed to show infantry men how best to use the terrain in a delaying action against advancing medium tanks.

REMEMBER.

Whilst buying bleached longcloth, insist on buying KOHINOOR MILLS famous "DDD" Brand. Satisfied users are sending repeat orders. Available in the City of Bombay and throughout the Presidency at any good shop at Government controlled prices.

Sole Stockists:—

BHALCHANDRA BALWANT & CO.,

(Est. 1892)

Mulji Jetha Cloth Market,
Narayan Chowk,
BOMBAY.

Tele. 32726 Telegraph:—"PIECEGOODS"

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

In the last Competition, two persons got Rs. 1,250|- each, and others received substantial prizes for submitting entries with two or three mistakes. To secure such prizes, on payment of only 8 annas per entry, is, indeed, very tempting in these hard times; so, in response to the wish of many of our friends we are giving this time "Fancy Dress" Competition which is so simple and interesting that all, young as well as old of both the sexes can take part in it.

The set of illustrations marked A, B, C, depict men and women in their every-day costumes. These persons putting on Fancy Dress are shown in the other set of illustrations, Nos. 1, 2, 3. A man may dress himself as a woman or vice versa. You are asked to pick out each person in his or her Fancy Dress, and if you do so correctly, you will get a substantial share in the prize. For example, the woman in illustration "H" is shown as a man in No. "8". Therefore, No. "8" is entered against "H" in the Coupon. Similarly, you may fill in the rest of the Coupon, and submit as many entries as you like with As. 8|- per Coupon, before Wednesday 1st March, 1944 subject to and observing the following Rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries, will disqualify them

5 All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9 In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10 This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No 6 dated 12th May, 1941

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12 All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—
COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—
Post Box No 706 G.P.O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 1ST MARCH, 1944

Fancy Dress Competition

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

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RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES

Fancy Dress Competition

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Additional Entry Coupons Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-

To be paid in advance.

SOCIAL

For Matrimony, Friendship, Trade other 441 hobbies, consult International Introduction Bureau, Aligarh. (4098)

20. MATRIMONIAL

Decent Match for M.B.B.S., V year (final) bachelor very handsome of an outstanding Agarwal family Early marriage. Box No. 4166, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Proof Readers and Copy-holders those who have good experience of a daily newspaper need only apply to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Wanted Compositors experienced in newspaper line. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Wanted a Billet by a young man. Real Live wire with experience in Hotels, Cafes, Sales and Auctioneering. Write Box No. 4165, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A complete plant with accessories for a high class Bread manufacturing factory and an expert for erecting and running the above plant, experienced man need to apply M|s. R. Norton & Co., 66-The Mall, Ambala Cantt. (4191)

62. TO BE LET

Kashmir, To Let modern bungalows, last year occupied by highest Ruling families. Also Houseboats. Enquire Hill-Homes Co., Srinagar. (3894)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diplomas by home examination:—Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic, Prospectus free. Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. (3964)

Get Foreign Degrees Medical, Engineering, B.A., M.A., etc. Fee nominal Bazmeatibha Delhi. (3720)

FINANCIAL ADLETS

Wanted Capital from Banks, Financiers, Capitalists, millowners cloth merchants, to open retail shops of Brocade or laced Silk variety shirtings cloth of mill-marked price in the thickly populated localities on offer of the best possible terms. Abro and Bakuhree. Agents, Hathi Gate, City Shikarpur (Sindh) (4110)

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Sale: Rajas Darning Machine. Repairs holes in any Woollen Article with wonderful speed and neatness. Simple to use. Price Rs. 1|8|- Order with 50 p.c. advance. British Motor & Cycle Mart Ambala. (4124)

336 BUSINESS FOR SALE

A paying manufacturing concern at Karachi for sale. Huge profits. Standard profit Rs. two Lacs Very good opportunity for financiers to Buy and Convert it into a limited liability company for capital expansion. Apply Box No. 3724. "Bombay Chronicle."

6TH CROWDED WEEK

YOUTH'S SWEET & INSPIRING SOCIAL DRAMA!
Producer-Director KARDAR'S Social Hit!

KANOON

Songs: MADHOK
Music: NAUSHAD
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.
MINERVA
(A Kapurchand & Co. Release)

13TH HOUSE-FULL WEEK! 13TH!
LOVE'S OWN SWEET TALE!
New Theatres' Song-spangled Hit!
KRISHNA
WAPAS
Daily—4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Mat. at 1 p.m.

The Whole HOUSE SHOWERS APPLAUSE & CHEERS!

SURPASSING ALL HER PAST ACHIEVEMENTS!
See Glamorous
★ MUMTAZ SHANTI
—AT BEST—
IN
BADALTI- DUNIYA
with TRILOK KAPOOR, K. C. DEY, SHAHZADI,
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Mat. at 1 p.m.
AT NEW WEST-END
Advance Booking: 10 a.m. to 12 noon. 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

3RD "HOUSE-FULL" WEEK

FOR ENTERTAINMENT
FOR ENLIGHTENMENT
SEE
RANJIT'S
MAGNIFICENT MYTHOLOGICAL
SHANKAR PARVATI
Starring:
SADHONA BOSE
Aroon
Director:
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-30
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30
Free List Suspended
AJIT Release.

Love & Courage Triumphs in
NAYA TARANA
NAVYUG PICTURE
Starring: SNEHPRABHA. JAIRAJ.
Daily: 4. 7, 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
4TH WEEK OF FULL HOUSES
CENTRAL

U. S. GENERAL ELECTIONS

Army Personnel Given Maximum Opportunity For Balloting

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

The Commanding Officers at All-United States Military Installations have been instructed by the War Department to call the attention of army personnel to voting "Primaries" in 11 states.

These Primaries—which select the general election candidates of various parties and also in some cases Delegates to National Conventions at which candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency are nominated—are being held in May.

The Commanding Officers are instructed to tell their men in time to give the maximum opportunity to complete all the steps necessary for balloting.—Reuter.

U. S. Tax Bill Becomes Law

Senate Overrides President's Veto By More Than Two Third Majority

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25: The Senate's Vote overriding President Roosevelt's Veto on the Tax Bill by 72 votes to 14, represents more than the two-third majority necessary under the Constitution.

The Vote follows a similar Vote by the House of Representatives yesterday and the Bill therefore becomes Law.

The President termed the Bill as "a relief measure not for the needy but for the greedy".

For the Bill to become Law, despite such a Presidential Veto, a two-thirds majority of those voting in both Houses is required and this has now been given.

TO-NIGHT 6-30 P.M.
TAGORE WEEK
By Special Request
BALMIKI PRATIVA (in Bengali)
By the Artistes of Santiniketan
Rates 25|-, 10|-, 7|-, 5|-, 3|-, 2|- 1|-
AT
FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE
(Old Wellington Cinema near Metro)
Plans open at the theatre from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Entertainer de Luxe of the season
MEHBOOB Productions'
TAQDEER
DIRECTED BY MEHBOOB
9th WEEK
ROXY
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Reservation: 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6 p.m.

It's The Talk Of The Town
NAVIN PICTURES'
SOUL STIRRING SOCIAL
DOST

Starring:
NOORJEHAN, MOTILAL
HUSHN BANOO, MAYA BANERJI
KANAIYALAL, MIRZA MUSHARAF
Director: SHAUKAT HUSSAIN
★AJIT RELEASE★
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 1-30
Advance Booking: 10 a.m. to 12 noon

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Falgun Shud 4, 2000
Muslim: Rabi-ul Avval 2, 1363
Parsi: Shehrever 26, 1313
Sunrise: 8-1 a m, Sunset 7-43 p m
Hightide: 2-96. 14-30. Lowtide 8-18, 20-24

To-aay's Engagements

INDIAN MUSIC CONCERT:—At King's Circle Matunga today (Sunday) from 6-0 to 8-0 p m (S T) by Professor Kashinathrao Phatak.

GEERVANA VANEE SABHA:—Sjt. T. Mahadevan, M A will speak on 'Sarvagnatmân' at 3 p m today (Sunday) at the Shankar Mutt, G I P Matunga.

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' MEETING:—At the Journalists' Association, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, at 3-30 p m today (Sunday) when there will be a discussion on 'Naya Tarana.'

ANJUMAN-ISLAM OLD STUDENTS ASSOCIATION:—The first annual general meeting of the above Association will be held in the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, today (Sunday) at 11 a m (N T).

GAUDIYA MISSION:—Upadesak Pandit Nitaidas on "Who is relieved of the Shackles of Maya in English, Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, today (Sunday) at 6-30 p m "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

CONDOLENCE MEETING in memory of Dr Mrs Socrates Noronha by the Catholic Women's Club at 11-30 a m today (Sunday) at St Xavier's College Hall, His Grace the Archbishop presiding.

BUDDHA SOCIETY:—Public lecture by Dr J C Chatterji in Anand Vihara, Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station, today (Sunday) at 10 a m (S T) on "Lord Buddha's Original Teachings and Their Transformation."

"SRI RAMANA SAMAJ, MATUNGA:—Usual weekly study class on the writings of Bhagwan Ramana Maharishigal of Thiruvannamalai, today (Sunday) at 5 p m at the Samaj premises, Bhuta Nivas, King's Circle."

MODERN HEALTH HOME:—"The 4th Annual Social Gathering today (Sunday) at 5-0 p m at the C V O Jain Boarding House, (near Kingsway Police Station), Matunga, G I P. Mr M D Bhat, Municipal Commissioner will presides".

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ:—Mr M K Raja, Editor, "Mathrubhumi" (Calicut) to address public meeting on "Famine Conditions and Relief measures in Kerala" to-day (Sunday) 6-30 p m (S T) at Poddar College Hall, Matunga (G I P).

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION:—Pictorial Photographs of Habib I. Rahimtoola, F R P S and Homi K Dadyburjor, A R P S at the Photographic Society of India at 195, Horn, by Road, Opp. New Book Company. Daily from 5 p m to 7-30 p m upto 3rd March 1944 free entrance.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:—Public Lecture on "Life After Death". Jehangir Wadia Bldg, Flora Fountain today (Sunday) 6-15 p m.

"Princess Prabhavati Raje of Dewas (Senior) will give "Pravachan" at 4-30 p m today (Sunday) in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz."

MR. N. N. MENON BECOMES A LABOUR OFFICER

Mr N N Menon, a prominent labour leader has been appointed a Civilian Gazetted Labour Officer and posted to an Ordnance Depot.

Indian Merchants' Committee Adjourned

The meeting of the committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was adjourned on Saturday without transacting any business, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs Kasturba Gandhi.

The Bombay Property owners' Association and a public meeting at Malad have also mourned Kasturba's death.

Entertainment In Aid Of V. M. School For Blind

A variety entertainment is being staged at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Monday, the 6th March at 6-30 p.m. in aid of one of the most deserving institutions in this city—the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

The first part of the programme includes dances by the well-known ballet dancer, Irish Windham, a Viennese Valse and Czech-Slovakian dance by the Hanova sisters, and oboe and vocal solos by Henry Powis and Henry Barnes. The second part consists of tableaux from Omar Khayyam depicting the glory of the old Persian court and the languorous beauty of her ancient civilisation. Mr. S. Chavda has been responsible for the decor and the production is in the hands of Miss Hilda Holger. The costumes have been copied from old Persian paintings and miniatures of the period.

Tickets prices at Rs 10, 7, 5, 3 and 2, may be had from Messrs S. Rose & Co., Rampart Row, Fort, or at the theatre before the performance. The entertainment will be under the distinguished patronage of the Chief Justice of Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES

BARODA ANNEXES BIG PRIZES AT MAHALUXMI

Royal Windsor And Dancing Lily Win Governor-General's And Obaidulla Memorial Cups

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To-day, when the last day of the big meeting was put on action, most punters did not realise the expected value, but one would not be justified in naming it an outsider's day? Four firm favourites obliged and several of the greatly fancied occupied minor places but returned comparatively low dividends. Throughout the programme there was only one three figure dividend and that was paid off by the Baroda-owned Jeanne Epinard.

The Baroda-owned Royal Windsor and Dancing Lily annexed the Governor-General's Cup and the General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup respectively.

Gwalior's Champion Finalist gained a very low margined victory in the Byculla Club Cup and the race was timed extremely slow.

The Prince Of Berar's Hikmat Pasha lasted to win by margin of his head from that champion Wavell, his bracket companion in the Turf Club Cup. The champion who was made to shoulder eleven stones was noticed in the background for most part of the journey and when Marr's his rider urged him, the passage was not easily obtained but piercing out from the extreme left he tried to pass off with raking strides but his bracket mate was there in the lead which he narrowly failed to overtake. There was a deafening cheering when the horses returned to the scales and most marks were awarded to Wavell inspite of failure.

The following are the results.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr S A Rashid's PEERLESS 8-2 A. Ahmed 1
Mr R S Irani's ROSE OF BARODA 8-6 Virsingh 2
Mr Osman Chotani's MAHBOOB'S CHOICE 8-4 Laloo 3
Mrs. Justice's PRINCE DARA 8-3 Kasim Hasan 4
Not run: Haughty Queen and Sweet Chime.
Won by: 1/2 length, 3 lengths. 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 43 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37 Places Rs. 16, Rs. 26 and Rs. 26.

THE MORLAND PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. A. Higgins's CARLOS 9-4 Burn 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's BACHELOR'S HACK 9-4 Faiz Mohd. 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's JAI VILAS 8-12 Roberts 3
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's LIDSDOWN 8-7 Rook 4
All ran
Won by Nk, Nk, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 27 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 29 and Rs. 19.

THE TURF CLUB CUP—Distance 1 3/4 miles.
Prince of Berar's HIKMAT PASHA 8-2 V. Jadhav 1
Prince of Berar's WAVELL 11-0 Marrs 2
Maharaja of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 9-9 Britt 3
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's SUKAB RAMZI 7-9 Raffaele 4
Not run: Shy Lady and Mannawi.
Won by: Hd. Nk. 1 length.
Time: 3 minutes 25 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19.

THE HARBOUR PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.
Maharani Chimnabai's ICE BOX 8-6 Sibbritt 1
Maharaja of Baroda's FLASHING PRINCE 8-7 Britt 2
Maharani of Kashmir's MAHARAJ 9-0 Jones 3
Mr. S. G. Bhopatkar's FIROUZE 8-4 Rook 4
Not run: Broadcast.
Won by: S-hd. 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 42 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 55 and Rs. 32.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP—Distance 1 3/4 miles.
Maharaja of Gwalior's FINALIST 9-4 Roberts 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's FORTUNATE LAD 7-5 Sibbritt 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's AVON SONG 7-5 Percival 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's TATTER-SOL 8-3 Evans 4
All ran.
Won by: S-hd. 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 3 minutes 17 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs 22. Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 16.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CUP—Distance 1 3/4 miles.
Maharaja of Baroda's ROYAL WINDSOR 9-0 Britt 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPAK 9-0 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's NAWABZADA 9-0 Sibbritt 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's CLITHEROE 9-0 Rook 4
Not run Princess Padma.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1 length. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 3 minutes 14 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 13. Rs. 13 and Rs. 27.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.
Maharaja of Baroda's DANCING LILY 9-7 Britt 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's TOOFAN MAIL 9-2 Roberts 2
Maharaja Kumar of Morvi's SAPODIL 8-2 Burn 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PHILANTHROPIST 8-4 Rook 4
Not run: Hidden Treasure.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 27 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

THE HARBOUR PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Baroda's JENNE EPINARD 8-6 Britt 1
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PRINCE BULAND 9-2 Sibbritt 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's SARDAR SAHEB 8-7 Roberts 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's FLOWER OF LASHKAR 8-8 F. Mohd. 4
All ran.
Won by: Hd. 1 1/2 lengths, Nk.
Time: 1 minute 43 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 161. Places Rs. 40. Rs. 22 and Rs. 2[illegible].

THE MANTON PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's MAN-EATER 8-10 Roberts 1
Mrs. Justice's ANOTHER DEVIL 7-13 Sibbritt 2
Mrs. Justice's HAUT TON 8-10 Jones 3
Maharaja of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 8-12 Britt 4
Not run: Ayesha.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 24. Rs. 27 and Rs 21.

ALLAHBUX MURDER CASE JUDGMENT

Three Sentenced To Death: Transportation For Life For Other Accused

SUKKUR, Feb. 26.

The Special Judge trying the Allahbux murder case delivered judgment in the special jail here to-day.

Three of the accused, including Kasim, alleged to be one of the principal assailants of the ex-Premier, were sentenced to death. The remaining four were sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Allahbux, who was then living a retired life at Shikarpur was murdered in Shikarpur on May 13, 1943 by two persons said to be 'Hurs'. They fired at him at pointblank range as he was driving in a tonga. After a long period of investigation under the personal supervision of Mr. Ray the then Deputy Inspector-General of Police, a first arrest was effected sometime in October last year, followed by seven other arrests. The police suspected that there was a conspiracy to murder Mr. Allahbux and that a number of 'Hurs' were involved in it.—A. P.

Dalai Lama's Pilgrimage

BENARES, Feb. 26.

It is understood that Dalai Lama of Tibet will be visiting Sarnath and Benares shortly on pilgrimage.—A. P

BENARES, Feb. 26.

Mr Nigam, Collector and Mr Riazuddin Ahmed, Superintendent of Police of Balia at the time of the August disturbances, have been removed from the I C S and Indian Police respectively by the Secretary of State for India.

Both the officers were under suspension.—A. P.

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M. P. To Refer To Kasturba In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The circumstances of the death of Mrs. Gandhi will form the subject of a question which the Labour Member Mr. Reginald Sorensen is to address to the Secretary for India Mr. Amery.

Mr. Sorensen will ask whether Mrs. Gandhi was in detention at the time of her death and whether her husband was allowed to attend her funeral.—Reuter.

CEYLON INDIANS MOURN KASTURBA'S DEATH

COLOMBO, Feb. 25: Meetings of Indians under the auspices of Ceylon Indian Congress are to be held this week-end in various parts of the Island to mourn the death of Mrs. Gandhi.

The President of the Ceylon Indian Congress has telegraphed to Mr. Gandhi: "Ceylon Indians mourn your sad bereavement. May her soul rest in peace."

The Hindi Premimandal, Ceylon has sent a message of condolence to Mr. Devadas Gandhi.—A. P.

KASTURBA'S ASHES IMMERSED IN ALANDI

POONA, Feb. 26.

After immersing the ashes of his mother at Alandi this morning, Mr Devidas Gandhi left for Bombay en route to Allahabad.

Messrs. Ramdas Gandhi, Jaisuklal Gandhi, Swami Anand, Amritlal Nanavati of the Sevagram Ashram, D. G. Tendolkar and Miss Mrudalaben Sarabhai, daughter of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, were present at the ceremony.

At a special invitation from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya a small quantity of her remains is being taken to Allahabad to be immersed at the confluence of the Ganjes and the Jumna.—A. P

HANSRAJ SCHOOL MOURNS LOSS OF REVERED MOTHER

BOMBAY: "Hansraj Morarji Public School, Andheri, (at present at Worli) Bombay was closed for two days on account of the sad demise of Smt. Kasturba Gandhi. A meeting of the students and staff of the School offered prayers and passed the following condolence resolution which has been forwarded to Mahatma Gandhi.

"The students and staff of the Hansraj Morarji Public School, Worli, Bombay are deeply grieved at the sad demise of Smt. Kasturba Gandhi. the revered mother of the Indian people."

By her patriotism, purity, humility, and high duty she has raised the prestige of her mother country and has left an inspiring and ennobling example to her countrymen.

They deeply mourn the loss to the nation and pray to God that He may grant strength to Mahatma Ghandhi and his followers to bear this irreparable loss calmly and that her soul may rest in peace."

Karachi Tributes To Kasturba

KARACHI, Feb. 26.

At a public meeting called by the Mayor, all communities paid tributes to the great qualities of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and described her as the "ghee with which the flame of freedom lit by Mahatma Gandhi was kept burning." A resolution of condolence with Mahatma Gandhi and his family was passed.—A. P.

Devidas Leaves For Allahabad

POONA, Feb. 26

After immersing the ashes of his mother at Alandi this morning, Mr. Devidas Gandhi left for Bombay 'en route' to Allahabad. Messrs. Ramdas Gandhi, Jaisuklal Gandhi, Swami Anand, Amritlal Nanavati of the Sevagram Ashram, D. G. Tendolkar and Miss Mrudalaben Sarabhai daughter of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, were present at the ceremony.

At a special invitation from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya a small quantity of her remains is being taken to Allahabad to be immersed at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna.—A. P.

"END OF HEROIC LIFE"; INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY'S CONDOLENCE

Among the items of business transacted at the annual general meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay City Branch, on 23rd instant, the following additional resolution of condolence, the notice of motion of which was duly given by Miss Shireen C. Kerrawalla, was passed all standing where at a large number of Europeans, mostly lady members, were present. Miss Kerrawalla moved and Mr. Burjor J. Shroff supported the resolution. Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar made very brief references from the Chair on the resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay City Branch, have learnt, with profound regret, the end of the heroic life of one of India's foremost women, Shrimati Kasturba M. Gandhi who, too, with her equally great husband, toiled and laboured for the cause of the suffering humanity.

"That this meeting offer their deep sympathies and condolences to Mr. M. K. Gandhi and the bereaved family."

Japanese Active In Atwin Yomas

West African Troops Advance In North Kaladan Valley

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

During the 25th February, the remnants of the enemy party which had raided the Bawli road were finally driven from the main crest of the Mayu ridge, says to-day's Allied war communique issued from the headquarters, South East Asia Command.

The Ngakyedauk pass remained opened, and traffic was unmolested throughout the day. By evening, all our casualties had been evacuated from that area. Our columns advancing from the north against the area of the main enemy resistance a little further east gained some ground yesterday. Fighting in this sector is still severe.

The position captured and occupied by our troops on the south of the pass on the 24th February were attacked several times during the 25th, but all these assaults were repulsed, the enemy suffering some casualties.

Further to the south, on the main front, the enemy continued to attack in the area north of the tunnels on the Buthidaung-Maungdaw road. All these attempts to make headway were thrown back

In the Kalapanzin valley to the east of the Ngakyedauk pass, our tanks were in action against the Japanese attempting to withdraw to the south. A considerable number of the enemy who had succeeded in reaching a village area a few miles further south suffered heavy casualties at the hands of our troops engaged in mopping up operations.

In the north Kaladan valley, West African troops entered Kyauktaw on the 25th February after crossing the Pi Chaung in the face of Opposition. To the north-west of the town the enemy, although withdrawing in certain areas, show some signs of offering stiffer resistance generally.

In the Chin Hills, the Enemy continued to build up their main defensive positions, whilst our offensive patrols have been active throughout the area and our artillery and mortars have been active.

In the Atwin Yomas, the Japanese continue to show activity and have attempted to close in on some of the positions recently captured by us.

Heavy U. S. bombers of the strategic air force, Eastern Air Command attacked Moulmein and the Martaban sidings in southern Burma on the night of 23/24 February. All bombs were in the target area, and large fires, visible for thirty miles, were started in the Moulmein jetty area. This attack followed that of the R.A.F. heavy bombers of the strategic air force already reported R.A.F. medium bombers, on the night of 25/26 February, bombed rail targets at Maymyo.

On 24th and 25th February, R.A.F. twin-engined fighters of the Tactical Air Force intensified their offensive on communications in Southern Burma, especially targets along the Irrawaddy. Rolling stock, a rail bridge, motor transport and river craft were shot up.

R.A.F and I.A.F. fighters, fighter bombers and escorted dive bombers attacked objectives in the Mayu, Kaladan, Arakan, Akyab, Chin Hills and upper Chindwin area. Many river craft were destroyed or damaged.

U. S. fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force flew numerous sorties throughout Northern Burma on 24th February attacking bivouac and supply areas bridges and radio communications. Japanese camps at Pahok and Laban were heavily bombed. the Loilaw by-pass bridge suffered four direct hits and numerous near misses, and offensive reconnaissances were carried out against enemy installations in the Maingkwan, Shaduzup and Kamaing area. On 23rd February, U. S. medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force destroyed a radio station at Manpang.

From all these operations, three Allied aircraft are missing.—A. P.

Silver Star For Col. James Roosevelt

Allied headquarters in the Central Pacific, Feb. 26. Lieut.-Colonel James Roosevelt, son of the President, has been awarded the silver star for gallantry in action as observer during the capture of Makin Island in Gilbert Group last November. He won the navy cross in a marine attack on Makin in August 1942

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF RAMAKRISHNA

His Was Not Passive Contemplative Ideal But Something Dynamic, Says Tara Ali Baig

"To an age that sees to-day the awful tragedy of religion petrified into dogma, ritual and rigid practice, that sees man ruin his brother, injure his sister and bring misery to his children in the name of religion, the name of Ramkrishna brings one back to hope. Throughout his life the creative purpose of his ideals was manifest. It was not a passive, contemplative ideal that he taught but something dynamic, full of the enormous ebb and flow of cosmic energy that radiated in varying measures from every living thing, that never stood still but surged eternally through all matter", thus observed Mrs. Tara Ali Baig speaking at the 109th birthday celebration of Sri Ramkrishna Paramahansa at the Blavatsky Hall on Saturday evening. She said:

The question of human suffering came first to this great Teacher, and the absorption in religion second. This is typified in his denial of the supreme ecstacy from which there is normally no return to Swami Vivekananda.

Sri Ramkrishna's greatest message to us is, I feel, that we must strive unendingly to create, that religion is action and that even if we fail, our striving must not cease, for religion does not admit of ecstacy that is merely an escape. Ecstacy is the renewal in the divine for the fulfilling of our earthly task and until that task is accomplished, each in our different ways, we shall have failed the God in us.

Mr K M Munshi presided Among the other speakers were Prof Hari Singh of Khalsa College, Principal K G Nayak and Swami Sambuddhananda.

Prof Hari Singh paying his tributes said that Shri Ramkrishna could not tolerate hypocrisy in one's religiosity

Mr Munshi said that of all the countries in the world, it was India which had produced great Saints. Shri Ramkrishna Paramahansa was one of them whose teachings, inspite of weastern education, had tremendous influence among the Indians.

Mrs Frenny Cama entertained the gathering with music and Bhajanas.

U. S. NAVY AIR ARM SUFFERS

Virtual Stoppage Of Aircraft Wings Production Due To Detroit Strike

DETROIT, Feb. 26.

The production of aircraft wings for the Navy has virtually ceased at Briggs Manufacturing Company because of a strike of 7,000 workers over employment scheduled.—Reuter.

ARMOUR PLATE WORKERS STRIKE

DETROIT Feb. 26.

Operation in a steel mill producing armour plate for the United States Navy's landing barges were completely stopped today when 3,000 workers on day shift failed to report for duty at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation's Plant because of a labour dispute.—Reuter

VICEROY VISITS MANGANESE MINE

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

Accompanied by the Governor, H E the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, today paid a surprise visit to the manganese mine near Ramtek. The mine manager, who could not be introduced to the Viceroy, took the party round. The Viceroy put most questions to him and the manager replied. Afterwards when the Viceroy had stopped asking questions, the Manager of the mine turned round to the police officer following the Viceroy and asked: "Who is this gentleman."

The Police officer replied. "Of course he is the Viceroy"—A. P.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, Feb. 26.

SHARES: The Share Bazar was specially open to-day as during the last three days no business was done as a mark of respect to the memory of Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi. The market remained open for week-end evening up and the turnover was restricted. Tata Steel Shares were mostly neglected and quotations failed to show change. Dfds. stood at Rs. 2,065 and Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 409. Cotton Mill Shares were quiet. Bombay Dyeings

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ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

T S Ord (411/8) 409 8/8 11 9/8 10/8 9/8 9 12 10/8 10. T S Dfd (2072/8) 2060 70 60 65 60 57 80 77 75. Dyeing (2111/4) 2110 2/8 10 2095 83/12 87/8 82/8 77/8 87 82/8. Century (1095) 1080 85 80. Kohinoor (717) 715 13 16 14 7 10 9 6 8. Swadeshi (615) 613 6 3 599 601. Nagpur (453) 451 52 48 46 48. Simplex (284) 282/8 78 77 78 76 75. New Great (452/8) 453 50 48. Cement (220) 220/8 19 19/8 17/8 17/4.

CASH SECTION: Reserve Bank 134/8. India Bank xd 229. Imperial 1977. New 520. Central 92/8. Apollo 5/2. Edward 757. E D Dfd 4/2. Ord 19/4. Laxmi 1860. Vishnu 580. New India 85/4. Scindia 35/8. Tata Chemical 31. Indian Iron 36/2.

****

opened at Rs. 2,105 and sagged to Rs. 2,085. Century Shares opened at Rs. 1,080 and quietened at Rs. 1,075 while Kohinoors opened at Rs. 716 and declined to Rs. 716. There is more disposition to await Budget proposals and open interest was being reduced.

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. The local market was fairly firm as short covering as Monday budlas are to be done. This support hardened both Gold and Silver prices. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 123-12 and advanced to Rs. 124-8 while Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 127/8. Gold opened at Rs. 71 and advanced to Rs. 71-1-6 but later steadied at Rs. 71-1 with a fair amount of Forward business.

The market ruled steady and final quotations were as under: Ready Silver Rs. 128-1 Forward Rs. 124-9, Ready Gold Rs. 71-1. Forward Rs. 71-1.

COTTON: The local market was expected to open but no business was done on Saturday.

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton March delivery is below New York March 263 cent points at Exchange Rate 331.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Tata Ordinary 410-8. Tata Deferred 2077-8. Indian Iron 36-2 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 27-8. Bombay Dyeing 2085. Central India 448-2. Century 1080. Gokak 362-8. Kohinoor 707. Simplex 278. Andhra Valley 1835. Tata Hydro 198-2. Tata Power 1860. Associated Cement 217-8. Belapur 233-12. Bombay Burma (Old) 407-8

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (May.)

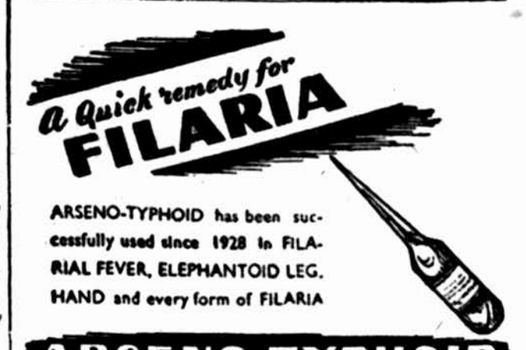
New York, Feb. 26.

Previous Closing	20.47
Today's Opening	20.46
Difference	—01
Today's Closing	20.44
Difference	—03

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The market remained practically unchanged and the undertone ruled quiet but steady. The volume of business was moderate and Government securities were unchanged.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GORKY ON LENIN

Days With Lenin, by Maxim Gorky, People's Publishing House, Bombay. Re. 1|8|-.

Gorky's sketch of Lenin is remarkable for its depth and human touch. Undoubtedly Lenin is one of those great men, who have left so colossal an impress on the history of mankind.

There are a few dozen biographies of Lenin but none of them possesses the freshness of Gorky's "Days with Lenin." Lenin had extremely soft corner for Gorky and Gorky almost worshipped the greatest revolutionary of our time. At times these two Russians had terrific arguments but in the end Lenin prevailed.

Writing on Lenin, Gorky says. "The heroic deeds which he achieved are surrounded by no glittering halo. His was that heroism of which Russia knows well, the unassuming, austere life of self-sacrifice of the true Russian revolutionary intellectual who in his unshakable belief in the possibility of social justice on the earth, renounces all pleasures of life in order to toil for the happiness of mankind."

The publishers deserve congratulations for reprinting this book in India. Besides Gorky's sketch of Lenin the present book contains 80 pages of chronology of landmarks in the life of Lenin.

The one point which the reviewer fails to grasp is two blank pages in the body of the book and a photograph of Lenin with Stalin, instead the famous one with Gorky himself, the author of the book.

D. G. TENDULKAR

Moments Of History Frozen In Printed Words!

WAR PROSE, Vols. I and II, compiled by D. F. Karaka and G. N. Achatya. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Price Rs. 1|8|- per volume.

That War does not produce great literature has come to be regarded as a truism. In the midst of violent upheaval, a calm, detached and philosophic view of life is not possible. But the impact of war does inspire vigorous and pointed statements on different aspects of the developing war situation, which have a more than topical significance. The war, after all, is the translation in terms of violence of the conflict between a number of human motives, not always mutually exclusive and sometimes quite undefined—motives like greed, self-aggrandisement, ambition as well as self-preservation, patriotism and fellow-feeling. All these conflicting motives and loyalties and ideologies are vividly reflected in the collection of statements and speeches by world statesmen brought together by D. F. Karaka and G. N. Acharya in their excellent compilation, "War Prose." For a student of this war it is a handy and an indispensable reference-book.

As they make it clear in the Preface, "War Prose is not only war-like prose. It is prose written or spoken during the war. Also one must concede that the compilers have lived up to their claim: "In making the selections we have not been swayed by our personal preferences nor allowed our judgment to be affected by our prejudices". It is, indeed, a remarkable cavalcade that they present—Churchill and Stalin, Amery and Nehru, Gandhi and Roosevelt, Mussolini and Smuts and Chiang-Kai-Shek, Wendell Willkie and Pearl Buck, besides lesser luminaries like leader-writers and special correspondents. It reads like a story—an engrossing but tragically puzzling story, full of anomalies and contradictions. Nehru speaks of freedom, so does Amery—but they mean two different things. Churchill inspires his nation with the historic "blood, sweat and tears" oration and provokes bitterness and resentment all over Asia and Africa by his arrogant declaration "We mean to hold our own .... I have not become the king's First Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire". It is a mad world, my masters, and "War Prose" is a Babel! But thanks to the compilers, all the same, for freezing these puzzling moments of history in printed word and recording them for posterity.

If a second edition is printed, we would suggest that the compilers provide us with an index which would greatly enhance the value of their work.

K. A. A.

"THE REVOLT OF A CONSCIENCE"

FOOL'S PARADISE. By M. D. Japheth. Published by the Author, 164, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 3.

Under the sub-title "The Revolt of a Conscience," these are a series of reflective essays on some of the important and intimate problems of the day. The author has thought deeply about them and is, therefore, not satisfied with the stock arguments about and the remedies suggested for the cure of the many ills the present world is suffering from.

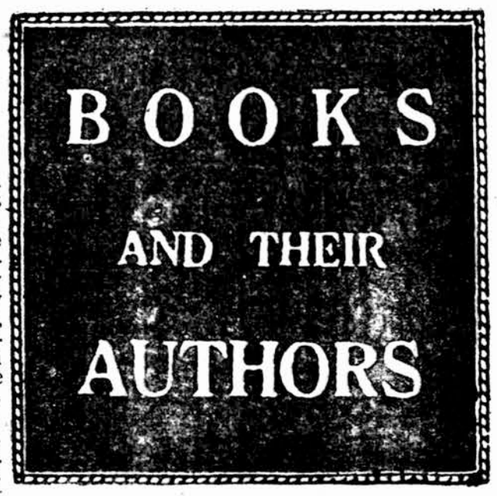
The book rightly begins with "The Eternal Quest" for the fundamental truth in things, and surveying the fields of religion, race, education, the forces contending for power in the world and the gospel of Gandhism which seeks to defeat it through truth and non-violence, ends with "the art of happiness," which is truly the aim of life. The world is at present living in a veritable fool's paradise ("It is a mad world my masters!") with the majority of the people having but superficial ideas and values about all things. Hence the disillusionment when they crack, as they are bound to, and the need for reversing the true values in relation to the fundamental truth about life and their correlation into an integral whole.

The author has a clear incisive style and cannot be blamed, within his limits, to be either vague or obscure or confusing. Where you may not agree with him you are obliged to think. And intelligent and alert thinking which will express itself through living is the urgent need of the world. "Salvation comes from no conjurer's hat. Step by step, inch by inch, each one must move towards it with heart aflame with faith and eyes fixed towards the stars."

ENGLISH LAW

ENGLISH LAW, by J. L. BRIERLY (Oxford University Press), 6d., In the 40 pages of this number of "The Oxford Pamphlets on Home Affairs" series, the author gives a bird's-eye view of the British judicial system and its origin. He points out defects, e.g. the neglect of private law compared to public statutes, the overgrowth of case-law, the centralisation, complexity and costliness of the system, the apathy of the legal profession to law reform, and the need for reform in civil and criminal law and its administration. A good print in the system is that (unlike India) the judiciary is not drawn from the Civil Service. The author omits to mention the political and economic aspects of the law, the need for free legal aid to poor persons and particularly the defence of poor persons in criminal cases. The English law comes off badly if examined from the points of view of the working and lower middle classes.

N. H. P.



UNCLE SAM'S EMPIRE

UNCLE SAM'S EMPIRE. by Kamaladevi, Padma Publications, Ltd., Bombay, Price Annas Twelve.

We are glad to note that Padma Publications have revived their "Current Topic Series" of moderately-priced little books on current affairs.

In "Uncle Sam's Empire", Kamaladevi reviews the countries around the "Caribbean—America's Sea of Destiny", which constitute the virtual empire of the United States. She traces the history of the U. S. A.'s relations with these countries from the advent of the white man in the New World and the Negro Slave Trade to the modern phase of "Dollar Diplomacy." Having herself toured most of these countries she is able to intersperse historical data with personal impressions.

> "The penetration of U. S. power into the Southern Continent", Kamaladevi writes in the concluding chapter, "has not basically differed from European penetration in Asia and Africa except that coming at a later stage of imperialistic development, the emphasis has been more on finance capital than on colonial settlement or territorial acquisition—dollar diplomacy as it has now come to be known, that is creating business and reaping profits abroad."

Kamaladevi has shed new light on the old question of western imperialism which has assumed new forms under the aegis of American capitalism and this little book should be read by all who want to study the role of the U.S.A. in the modern world.

WILLKIE AND HIS "ONE WORLD"

WILLKIE'S WORLD, by Dhanwant Oza, Shashi Publishers, Bombay 2, Price Rs. 1|8.

Wendell Willkie's "One World" is a best-seller in America and has aroused interest in every country of the world, by virtue of the personality of the author as well as of what he has said. In India the book has not been generally available so far and, therefore, one foresees wide popularity for Mr. Oza's work which provides a summary of Mr. Willkie's observations and also a running commentary on the same. His criticism of "One World" is done from the view-point of an Indian nationalist with socialist leanings.

War-time Restrictions

WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS, compiled by K. M. Desai, Published by Associated Advertisers and Printers, Ltd., Bombay, Price Rs. 4|-.

This is a timely and useful publication as it brings together between two covers all the Orders, Notifications, Acts and Ordinances affecting Business and Trade that have so far been issued by the Central Government and the Government of Bombay. The compiler has done a painstaking job in collecting, editing and alphabetically tabulating under suitable headings all this medley of war-time legislation. As such the book is indispensable for all businessmen.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I remember the very first days, about nine years back, when I had just started writing this "Corner." Then, there was a little sister in the outskirts of distant Bengal, one of those children who used to write to me very loving letters. Once she sent me her own photograph and another time the drawing of a deer, and I can distinctly recollect that I had published both of them in these pages as well as in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." You may imagine and realise the joy I got on receiving a letter from her once again, after such a long time, only recently.

"My beloved Dada,"—She writes to me in her letter of February 11, "I do not know why I cannot efface you and my Balkan-ji-Bari from my memory's slate, although it is most likely that I have been cruelly thrown into the dark den of oblivion by you all. Your remembrance will remain ever enshrined in my heart, and you all will be with me always glittering like the twinkling stars in heaven. I keep so charmed with the sweet enchanting fragrance of the blossoms of your celestial Rose-Garden, 'Gulistan'."

"I am an insignificant member of your All-India Children's Association at this far off end of Bharat-Varsha —Bengal. My name is Falgooni, and the Number of my Membership Certificate is 2665 (dated August 21, 1935). I am afraid if I shall really get a response to my feeble and faint voice which is just about to strike the golden string of your memory's violin, to come in unison with it.

"How is PUSHPA, my ever beloved 'Children's Own Paper'? I treasure with great joy its old copies that I had obtained on subscription long ago just in its budding stage. Now I earnestly request you kindly to arrange to send me by V. P. Post copies of PUSHPA, including the New Year Special Number, January 1944 issue, for one year's subscription, as I am very eager to have the same once again.

"JOY OF HER JOY"
(Photo—M. Desai)

"To tell you more about myself: I am now a student of Class VIII in the Victoria Memorial Girls' English High School of Bogra, under the University of Calcutta. Bogra is a district town in Bengal where my father has come on transfer a few years ago..... I shall be awaiting an early response from you. With my best compliments to you and best love to my brothers and sisters of the Balkan-ji-Bari, I remain, yours affectionately, FALGOONI SARKAR."

Dada, to be sure, never forgets any of his sisters and brothers, and to think otherwise of him is rather cruel and unjust. Wherever the children may be, and even when they grow up, they would remain fresh in Dada's memory. And, certainly, no child is insignificant—Who, as a matter of that, has no importance of his own in this world? It was refreshing to hear from Falgooni, and Dada's own doubts that children may be forgetting him, have thus been proved false. Falgooni's language is poetic—for after all she belongs to the land of our Poet—May she grow to be a great poetess!

* * *

And here is another letter from a brother, Asoka Kumar, belonging to a still distant place, Katmandu, Nepal:—

"How enviable is childhood! It is truly heavenly just as an English Poet has written: 'To be alive is glorious, but to be young is very heaven.' Children have no greed and no envy. They do not know what cruelty is; they commit no sins. Their minds are as clean as crystal. And that is why they are happy and like gods.

"In the faces of all children,—whether we see the faces of the sons and daughters of kings or those of the labourers,—we shall see on them the same signs of innocence and happiness. In them we find the Oneness of Life. And those clear eyes, filled with joy and laughter and innocent tears,—how charming they are!

"Could there be a soul who would hate children? Of course, childhood may not be liked just because it is a period of carefree and happy time of our life, but because in childhood we are free from the grips of the Devil and his ways. Let us, then, sing with the English Poetess:—

"'Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make us all children again.....'"

* * *

Santa Cruz Balkan-ji-Bari had a gathering under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarlaben Nanavaty on last Sunday, when Shri Punamchand Shah gave an entertainment programme to the boys and girls of the Branch. Some of the Members also gave a number of songs and stories. And Shrimati Manharben distributed light refreshments amongst them. Next Sunday, Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari Branches have arranged a joint pic-nic to Borivli.

Boys and girls throughout Bombay and elsewhere meet once at least every week, and have a very happy time together. Why not go and join them, wherever you are?

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada
"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21.

Shoulder Arms!

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"I can no more describe my feeling for Hinduism than for my own wife. She moves me as no other woman in the world can. Not that she has no faults: I daresay she has many more than I see myself. But the feeling of an indissoluble bond is there . . . ."

"No other woman had any attraction for me in the same sense that my wife had. I was too loyal to her as a husband and too loyal to the vow I had taken before my mother to be a slave to any other woman."

This is what the husband wrote about his wife—the wife who, alas, is no more!

★

And this is what the brave wife said in a press statement on the arrest of her husband in 1922.—

My dear Countrymen and Countrywomen,—

My dear husband has been sentenced to-day to six years' simple imprisonment. While I cannot deny that this heavy sentence has to some extent told upon me, I have consoled myself with the thought that it is not beyond our powers to reduce that sentence and release him by our own exertions long before his term of imprisonment is over.

I have no doubt that, if India wakes up and seriously undertakes to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress, we shall succeed not only in releasing him, but also in solving to our satisfaction all the three issues for which we have been fighting and suffering for the last eighteen months or more.

The remedy, therefore, lies with us. If we fail, the fault will be ours. I, therefore, appeal to all men and women who feel for me and have regard for my husband to wholeheartedly concentrate on the constructive programme and make it a success.

★

Kasturba is dead. Long Live Kasturba! For she was much more than merely the wife of a great man—the greatest man of the modern world. She was a humble, meek, unsophisticated house-wife transformed into a gallant fighter for freedom as much by the influence of her husband as by the impact of those titanic revolutionary forces of which her husband is the symbol and the spearhead.

Kasturba was herself a symbol, a symbol of the new womanhood of India—of all those women who came out of centuries-old seclusion and, shedding their traditional timidity, took their place in the vanguard of the non-violent army of India's liberation.

By family tradition, temperament and up-bringing none was psychologically remoter from the tumult and turmoil of politics than the shy young girl who married Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. And yet when the call came, she renounced (not without a struggle) peace and privacy of domestic life, the pleasures of conjugal relationship, the deep religious convictions about caste and untouchability, the conservative, domesticated girl's instinctive revulsion from public life. What more could a woman sacrifice? Jail became a second home to Kasturba, she forgot to count how many times her husband and sons were taken away and imprisoned, she led defiant women's processions in the face of the threat of lathi-charges. And she renounced her husband, learning to share him with the entire nation. But her devotion to him remained as firm as ever. In her heart and her mind the personality of her husband and the cause of her country's freedom were indissolubly merged. While serving the one, she served the other too

★

It is natural that the towering personality and world-famed genius of the husband should have, by contrast, dwarfed the humbler wife. But actually there is a great deal of genuine misunderstanding—and malicious misrepresentation, too—of the role played by Kasturba in her husband's life and in the life of the nation. It is a libel to suggest that she was just an ignorant, colourless woman married to a great man with no individuality and no intelligence of her own, and the following paragraph which occurs in the Obituary note in the "Times Of India" is in downright bad taste, besides being utterly false and baseless:—

"The story goes of her having made recent references to "Kireeps and Mary" (Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Amery) who, she complained, had said that "Bapu" (Mr. Gandhi) was "Kharab" (bad) and her having retorted to those around her that "Kireeps and Mary are *Kharab*, Bapu *Kharab nai hai*."

She was naive and unsophisticated, no doubt, and without the superficial veneer of formal education, but, as the constant companion and wife of India's greatest thinker and political figure, she had acquired a more than adequate knowledge of politics—much more, perhaps, than many of the flashy dames of "Society" can boast of! It is fantastic to

KASTURBA

A nation mourns her death.

suggest that a woman who, in 1922, could issue the inspiring statement quoted at the head of this column and more than once deputised for her husband (after his arrest) in political campaigns, was so ignorant as to call Amery "Mary" in 1941!

Indeed, anti-Indian propagandists and over-imaginative correspondents of the British yellow press, repeatedly showed their lack of taste by ridiculing this humble but heroic figure. For instance, this is how one H. R. Stimson, described in the credit-line as "Sunday Dispatch Reporter in Bombay" reported Gandhiji's arrival and public reception in Bombay in an article about Kasturba published in 1942:—

"After 15 minutes when the platform had virtually emptied, a frail, wizened, bare-footed little woman dressed in a home-spun cotton sari peered timidly from the window of the same carriage. Unnoticed by anybody she gathered up her bedding-roll and started walking three miles towards Birla House, the sumptuous hostel where Mahatma Gandhi was to stay. This was Gandhi's wife, Kastur Ba, and the incident was symbolic."

Yes, the incident was symbolic of certain British correspondents' habit of telling lies, besides being a libel on Kasturba, on Gandhiji and on the public of Bombay. And one recalls it with a faint sense of nausea, as one bows one's head in silent and reverent homage to one who was loved and respected like a mother by all her countrymen.

★

Inspired Poet

"India has produced two inspired books—the Vedas and the Diwan-i-Ghalib."

This is what the late Doctor Abdul Rehman Bijnauri, a distinguished literary critic, once wrote about the poetry of Ghalib whose 75th death anniversary is being observed in Bombay next week by a number of literary asscciations including the P.E.N., Progressive Writers' Association and the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu.

Ghalib was, indeed, an "inspired" poet and everything he wrote had the stamp of sheer genius. His contribution to the development of Urdu language and literature is as enduring as, perhaps, Tulsidas' to Hindi, Dnyaneshwar's to Marathi and Narsi Mehta's to Gujerati. Essentially a lyricist, his exquisite 'ghazals' (lyrics) are free from the frustrations and inhibitions of his predecessors and contemporaries. He was the founder of modern Urdu prose and his letters can be compared with the most sparkling specimens of prose in any language of the world. Both in poetry and prose he developed an entirely new style which combined the imagery and chiselled language of the old masters with a new informality and live contact with reality.

In private life, Ghalib was generous to a degree, self-respecting, kind, a Bohemian and a Cosmopolitan, with a hearty sense of humour. As we had occasion to remark last week "he counted as many Hindus as Muslims among his personal friends, pupils and admirers" and that, both in his personality and his literary work, "Ghalib was a product and symbol of the fusion of Muslim and Hindu cultures that was evolved in Delhi under the aegis of the Moghuls."

★

Ghalib The Patriot

It is not generally known, however, that Ghalib's lyrics contain many an inspiring and patriotic sentiment bearing piquant relevancy to the historic changes that were taking place in his country. Ghalib the poet was no politician. But, sensitive artist as he was, it was impossible for him not to be moved by the violent upheaval of 1857 and the fury of vengeance that came in its trail. Seeing the 'reign of terror' inaugurated by the new rulers of India to 'punish' the rebels who had been responsible for what was termed as a "mutiny", Ghalib wrote:—

Bas ke fu'aal-e- ma yureed hai aaj
Har Sulah Shor Inglistan ka
Shehr-e-Delhi ka zarra zarra-e-khaak
Tishna-e-khoon hai har Musalman ka

Verily today an autocrat has become
Every armed soldier of England
And every particle of the earth of Delhi
Is thirsting for the blood of Muslims.

How movingly he refers to the departed glory of his country:—

Hindostan paya-e-gul, paye takht tha
Jah-o-jalal-e-ehd-e-wisat-e-bataan na poochch!

India, indeed, was a land under the shadow of roses—
Ask me not the glory of the age of love's fulfilment.

The Queen's Declaration—the first of the many unfulfilled promises made by British imperialism—could have provoked no more appropriate comment than Ghalib's famous verses:—

Aah ko cha'hiye ek umr asar hone tak
Kaun jeeta hai teri zulf ke sar hone tak
Daam har mauj main hai halqa-i-sad kam-e-nihang
Dekhen kiya guzre hai qatre peh guhar hone tak.

The wail needs an eternity to bring results
Who, after all, is going to live till your love is conquered!
In every wave of the ocean there are a hundred gaping jaws of the alligators
Many a calamity it must face before a drop becomes a pearl!

The true artist writes for his age and for all ages, what he

GHALIB

Poet and patriot.

writes contains contemporary significance as well as eternal truths. The following verses of Ghalib seem to be addressed to men of action, the patriots and revolutionaries of all times:—

Rag o pai main jab utre zehr-e-gham tab dekhiye kiya ho
Abhi to talkhi-e-kam o dahan ki azmaesh hai

* * *

Ishrat-e-qati qah-e-ehi-e-tamanna mat poochch
Id-e-nazzara hai shamshir ka uryan hona.

Let's see how you react when the poison of suffering percolates to your veins
For the moment you are only being tested by the bitter taste on your tongue and palate.

* * *

Ask me not what joy the men of ideals find on the scaffold
For them the executioner's naked sword is the vision of eternal glory.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that we are becoming increasingly conscious of our cultural heritage. No longer does the youthful intellectual fight shy of acknowledging the genius of the great masters. The pseudo-progressive who, in his infatuation for the literary idols of the west scoffed at Kalidasa and Tagore and Ghalib is happily becoming a rare phenomenon. And it is a happy augury that the progressive writers are taking the initiative in keeping alive the memory of such great literary geniuses as Narmad, Tagore, Iqbal, Premchand—and Ghalib.

★

Film On Ghalib

In this connection it is interesting to learn that Producer Sohrab Modi of Minerva Movietone, is making preparations to make a full-length feature film on the life of Ghalib. The well-known young progressive writer, Sa'adat Hasan Manto, is said to have written the story which is slated to go in for production at an early date.

It will be interesting to speculate which lucky actor is assigned the role of the handsome and sensitive poet whose features are well-known to every lover of Urdu literature.

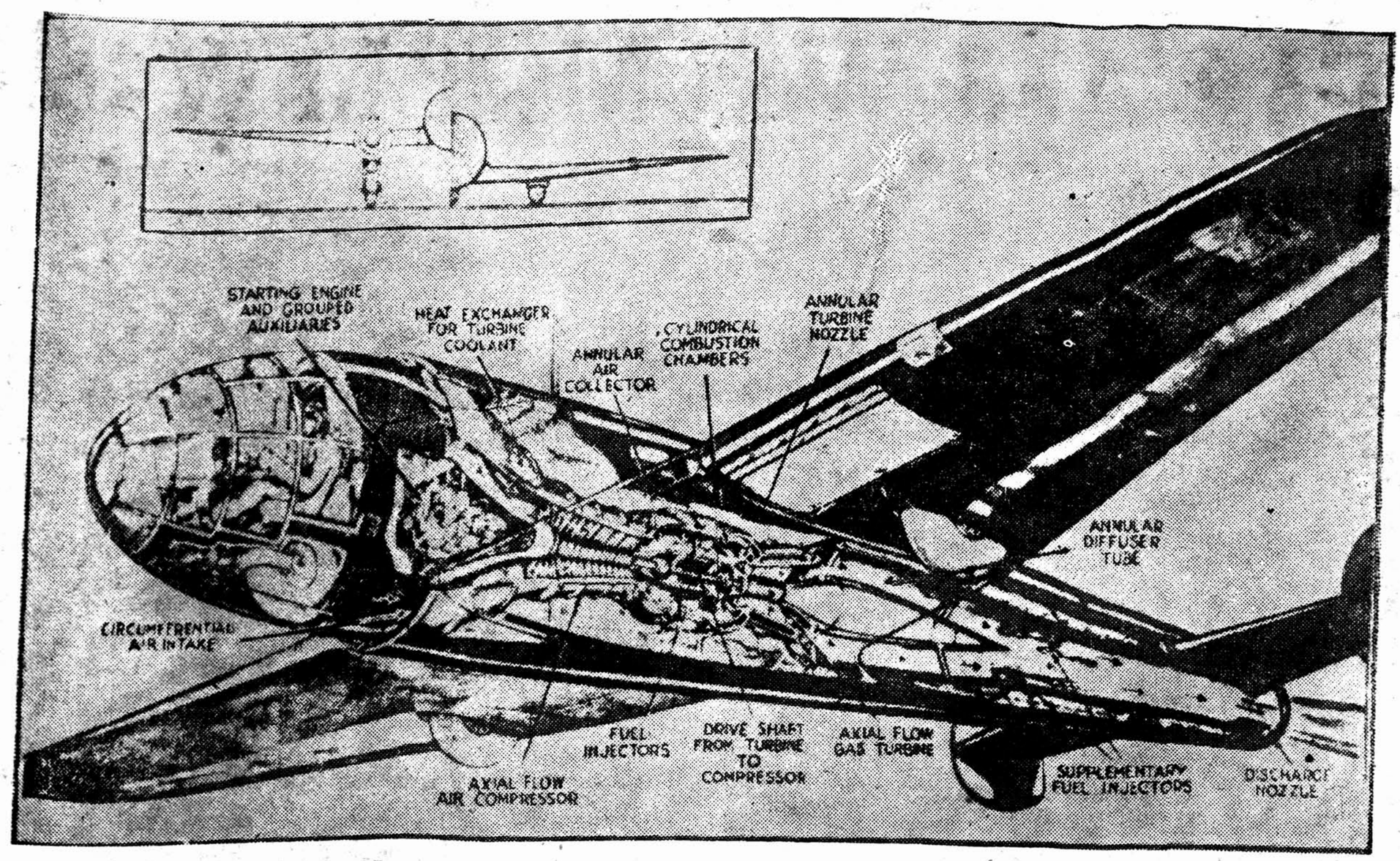
Tagore Week

Congratulations to the Tagore Society of Bombay on the successful termination of the "Tagore Week." The Exhibition, the lectures, the plays, the music—it was a veritable festival of culture and a most fitting tribute to the memory of the great Gurudeva. The participation of the Shantiniketan students lent added interest to the celebrations and provided, as it were, a link between Bombay and Bengal. To them go the thanks of the local public.

Many people—Gujeratis, Maharashtrians, Bengalis, South Indians, Hindus and Muslims and Christians and Parsis—helped to make the Tagore Week a success, signifying not merely the universal esteem in which the tradition of Tagore is held all over India, but also the progressively developing affinities of Indian culture.

"Valmiki Pratibha" (Genius of Valmiki), the dance drama staged by Shantiniketan students, belongs to Rabindranath's earliest creative phase. He wrote it at the age of 20, soon after his return from abroad, under the influence of the great operas he had seen and heard in Europe. But there is something peculiarly Tagorean—almost autobiographical—about its theme of a poet's mission. Produced (under the direction of Pratima Devi, the poet's daughter-in-law) with a finesse, its poetry and music, rhythm and colour provided a real aesthetic feast.

On Sunday the 27th, this dance drama is being repeated, on special request of the local public, and no lover of art should miss this opportunity.



THE MYSTERIOUS JAY-PEE SUPERPLANE

The Allies also have a new secret weapon and production is now under way on an Allied propellerless marvel which whistles as it flies.

The first front-page stories sounded as though editors had somehow mistaken a comic-strip idea for war news. They told of a futuristic plane which could climb to fantastic heights; a plane which, by spewing a trail of hot gases, could travel at speeds never achieved before in horizontal flights. And when the public read that the engine of this superplane burned not precious 100-octane petrol but cheap kerosene, the whole idea seemed well beyond belief.

Yet the jet-propulsion propellerless fighter plane is not a futuristic dream; indeed it is a fact. The United States Army Air Forces and the British Royal Air Forces announced a few weeks ago that they had approved the "jay-pee" plane and it was already in production. Some imaginative writers perhaps overrated its immediate benefits to the war effort; yet certainly the plane did open a big new chapter not only in aerial warfare but in the entire art of flying.

How It Works

There was no truth in stories that the new plane is rocket-propelled; although the principle behind it is closely related. A rocket is generally self-contained; it carries with it oxygen for exploding its fuel and thus can operate in a vacuum. According to the known principles of jet-propulsion, a jay-pee power plant sucks in air, compresses it, mixes it with the fuel much as a motor car carburetor mixes air with petrol, and then ignites the mixture. This causes tremendous expansion, and the rushing fiery gases drive a turbine which powers the compressor. Passing through the turbine blades, the gases are discharged to the rear through a jet somewhat similar to the nozzle of a fire hose. The thrust of the compressed gases when expelled against the atmosphere provides a push which drives the plane forward. Behind the jet-propulsion principle, too, lies the secret of the high altitude the new plane can reach. In high, rare air, the propellers of the conventional plane literally grasp for air and cannot get a big enough bite to pull the plane ahead. But in the cold rare atmosphere, the jay-pee's expelled gases expand even more than they do at lower levels, and a relatively more efficient performance results. At present, however, the jay-pee's attributes of speed and altitude are somewhat offset by its extremely high rate of fuel consumption and the consequent short operating range.

The Inventor

For development of both the jet engine and the plane it propels, full credit is given to the British. Its pioneer was Group Captain (now Wing Commander) Frank Whittle, who says his idea had its root in a scientific thesis he wrote during his fourth year as an air cadet. He started work on the engine in 1933 and had it successfully running by 1937. Two years later the British Air Ministry placed its first order for a jay-pee plane; by May 1941 engines and aircraft were ready for their first trial flights. Pilots who made those tests said flying the jay-pee was "a dream as easy as pushing a baby carriage."

The British informed the United States Army of the new jay-pee in July 1941 and by September the engine which had made the first flight was sent to the General Electric Co. in the U.S. for duplication and improvement. By March 1942, the first new engine was ready for testing; six months after that the Bell Aircraft Co. which had built the first new airframe to house two of the new motors, conducted the initial test flight.

Background

Despite the military secrecy about details of the new jay-pee plane, the principle of jet propulsion is so old that the Greeks really did have a word for it. It was the aeolipile, demonstrated by the Alexandrian mathematician Hero 100 years B. C. The aeolipile made a sphere spin by blowing steam from two jets set at opposite poles of the sphere.

A more common demonstration of jet propulsion is what happens when the neck of an inflated toy balloon is suddenly released. Air hissing from the opening makes the balloon skitter madly.

Some years ago German firms evolved an elaborate jay-pee engine involving a gas turbine and compressor arrangement. The turbine could drive a standard propeller, and the fuels which were burned right in the turbine were also expelled through a jet in the form of expanded hot gases. Thus jet and propeller both could be combined to power a plane.

Nationals of many other countries have also conducted experiments along this line. But if the idea of the gas turbine is old, its application is necessarily new. It uses flaming gases as a propulsion agent, instead of the usual relatively cool steam of hydro power, and it was only about eight years ago that alloys tough enough to resist the extreme heat were developed.

Significance

Announcement of the jay-pee's adoption necessarily left many questions about it unanswered. What will the new jay-pee power plant do for Allied military aviation? How will it affect civilian aviation in the post-war era? Are orthodox motor and propeller companies on their way out? Does the new plane mean that interplanetary travel is just around the corner?

Then came the really big question: Why did the British and the Americans announce this secret weapon before they had a chance to spring it as a surprise on the Germans and the Japs? This last involved plenty of guessing and no little psychology. For one thing, announcement of a new weapon like the jay-pee is undoubtedly part of the war of nerves—and one that scores for the Allies.

Until now it has been the Germans who have most often boasted of secret weapons. Now we have one of our own. For Europe, that may add to the invasion jitters. For our armed forces and our home fronts, the announcement shows our scientists are not behind the Germans. And for our peoples and theirs, the edge will be taken off any jay-pee plane that the Nazis may produce.

As a matter of fact, the Germans have several types of propellerless planes. Also for jet propulsion they have one of their customary jaw-breaking omnibus words "Heissluftstrahltriebwerke" (literally, "hot-air ray-drive works"). But so far no German jay-pee has been flying.

Militarily, the Allied jay-pee's range limitations fit it at present for home defence and other short-range fighter work. Its great speed should enable it to slaughter enemy bombers and fighters, when and where it could get at them. Since U. S. Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, has said that the American Navy is carrying on its own experiments with jay-pees, it seems probable that the new plane may well be modified to suit it for carrier use. The body of a propellerless plane can be built much closer to the ground since it need not have clearance for the blades.

Along this line there might well come an obvious development—the use of mixed gas turbines, some hooked up to power conventional propellers and the others for jet propulsion. While such a plane would use its propellers in the air, the immense power of the jets would aid in lifting heavy loads at the take-off. Much this same idea is already being used, principally by the Germans, who employ short bursts of rockets to overcome the initial drag of gravity and thus aid their heavy bombers in getting off the ground.

The jay-pee also needs much perfecting before it can make a big dent in civilian aviation. Chiefly, its range must first be considerably lengthened. And even then, it is the consensus of informed airmen, including aviation's co-father, Orville Wright, that the day when the jay-pee will completely replace the conventional plane will still be a long way off.

Nevertheless, the tremendous advantages which jet-propulsion is known to have over the heavier conventional internal-combustion engine make certain that there will be much work done in further refinements. The lighter jay-pee power plant gives an enormuos increase in the ratio of power produced per pound of plant. This permits take-off with much heavier loads than conventional planes can carry. And one British engineering authority asserts that the jay-pee power plant is the answer to eight of the ten basic faults of the internal combustion engine.—USOWI. (Time).

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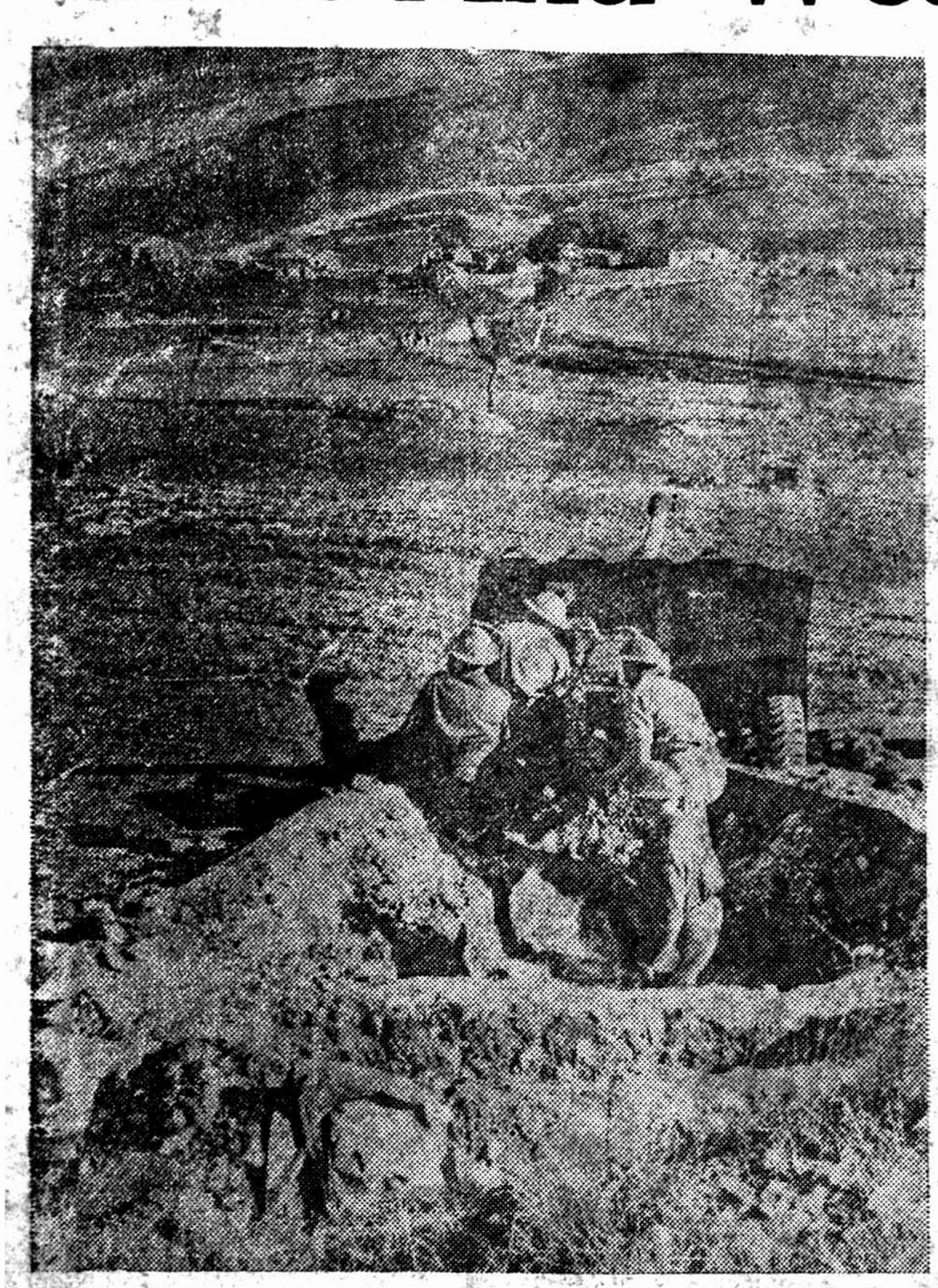
East And West Meet In War!

Registered No. B 4666



IN WEST: Canadian anti-tank gunners of the Allied armies advancing against the Germans in Italy wait on the alert for word or sight of enemy armoured vehicles. When this picture was taken, Allied infantry was about to advance against German positions on the hill in the background. German troops also were in position among the cluster of farm buildings at the bottom of the hill.

IN EAST: Effectiveness of the Allied aerial and artillery bombardment which preceded capture of the Japanese stronghold at Lae, New Guinea, is shown in this air view of the blasted docking area. Lae, capital of New Guinea, was seized early in 1942 by the Japanese who used it as a major supply base until they were driven out on September 17, 1943. Allied planes dropped 1,800 tons of bombs on installations at Lae during the enemy occupation.

Photos: U. S. O. W. I.

'Bombs' From Outer Space!

By PAUL NORTON

The fall of two large meteors, one in North Africa and one in Texas has been described recently. In the case of the Texas meteor, its explosion shook half-a-dozen towns and villages and in the case of the North African one, some officials who saw the flaming ball "coming straight at them" had a narrow escape. Perhaps it was not so narrow as it seemed. The exact point towards which a meteor is falling is extremely deceptive and it is only by correlating reports from dozens of observers that astronomers can roughly calculate the course the "bomb" from outer space has followed.

The story is told of the airliner pilot on a U. S. route who was horrified, some years ago to see a meteor coming straight for his plane. He took what we should now call violent "evasive action and breathed a sigh of relief as the meteor just missed him. The meteor was seen by a great many people and its course carefully plotted. The nearest it ever came to the aeroplane was 150 miles away!

Unexcelled By R. A. F.

According to a leading expert 20,000,000 meteors visible to the naked eye when they ignite on striking the earth's atmosphere arrive every 24 hours—a bomb tonnage that even the R.A.F. has not been able to equal. In addition there are countless millions much smaller meteors visible only in a telescope. Yet the number which reach the earth are comparatively few. We have a wonderful protective armour in the atmosphere which consumes the meteors in gas and dust while they are still 40 to 60 miles up. Without this atmosphere, the earth would be subject to a constant bombardment and we should have to spend our lives in meteor-raid shelters.

But a number, probably some thousands, do hit the earth every year. We owe our comparative immunity to death and destruction to dispersal. The "built-up" part of the world is still trifling compared with the great open spaces and, fortunately, the largest meteors which have fallen in historical times have fallen many miles from the nearest towns. Yet there have been deaths due to houses and people being struck by these bombs from outer space. Flammarion, the French astronomer who specialised in meteors collected 14 instances of deaths from being struck by meteors which he considered well-authenticated. Some years ago two men at Watford were taken to hospital suffering from injuries received when a meteorite struck the shed in which they were working and in recent times there have been many fairly well authenticated instances of narrow escapes. In 1935 a meteorite (meteors becomes meteorites when they strike the ground) stunned two men near Grimsby and damaged a village church.

"Explosion"

The largest meteorite known in Britain fell near Scarborough in December 1795, considerably alarming the inhabitants of the district who thought the noise was bombardment at sea. Parts of the stone weighing about 56 lbs are in the South Kensington Museum. The "explosion" of the meteorites has been explained in various ways based upon the terrific forces released when a heavy missile travelling at some miles a second hits the earth. The speed of meteors may be 80 miles a second when they enter the earth's atmosphere, but those that survive are considerably slowed when they reach the surface although if large capable of enormous damage.

In 1937, a meteor passed over the heads of a British expedition exploring some hundreds of miles from Georgetown, British Guiana and mowed down the jungle for a distance of 30 miles before striking the earth.

The most spectacular fall in living memory was undoubtedly that of the giant Siberian meteorite on June 30th 1908. It fell in a remote part near the Podkamenaya Tunguska River and for a long time only strange stories of a great hot wind and terrific explosions reached the outer world. Only about twenty years ago did serious exploration of the region begin. Aerial photographs showed an area of about 93 square miles devastated. The Soviet had sent another expedition to the region just before the war and it seems that the meteorite exploded into fragments just before striking the ground. The effect of this 'bomb" compared with a manmade blockbuster can be judged from the fact that blast knocked down people 400 miles away and the sound was heard at a distance of 600 miles. The effects of the impact are said to have been registered in England.

3,00,000 Tons

The world's greatest meteorite is that which fell near Canyon Diabolo in Arizona and left a crater 4,000 feet in diameter and 600 feet deep. The actual meteor has never been found in spite of repeated borings and it is possible it exploded into numerous pieces—thousands of meteorites have been picked up within a few miles of the spot. Any estimate of the size must be a guess. An expert has hazarded 300,000 tons and calculated the effect of the explosion was equal to the detonation of 400 million tons of T.N.T.—which makes a "blockbuster" seem like a squib. What the effect of such a missile striking a modern town would be can only be imagined. Fortunately there is good reason for believing the chances of it happening are remote in the extreme. The age of this meteorite is put variously as 2,000 to 20,000 years.

In recent years many craters made by meteorites measuring 100 feet and upwards in diameter have been found. In the U.S. Museum of Natural History is a specimen weighing 36 1|2 tons. At Grootfontein, South Africa, is one weighing 66 tons. But these are the exception. The vast majority weigh only a few pounds.

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